SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &c.

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning at the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (In advance,).....$2.00
" (If not paid within six mos.)... $2.50
" (If not paid within the year,)... $3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1867. VOLUME 40; NO. 30.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 6 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	9.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street. ☞ Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9, '64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. R. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

E. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PENN'A., Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

J. B. CESSNA, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office with JOHN CESSNA, on the square near the Presbyterian Church. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected. [June 9, 1865.

E. B. STUCKEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

C. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c. ☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

C. SHARPE.....E. P. KERR

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government. Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice. They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c. Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the Inquirer office. April 28, 1865:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA., Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffius. [Ap'l 1,'64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D., Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd. S. G. STATLER, Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

HOTELS.

CHALYBEATE HOUSE. NOTICE.—Persons visiting the Watering Places, will find a very desirable resort at the CHALYBEATE HOUSE, near the Chalybeate Spring, Bedford, Pa., where the undersigned is prepared to accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons. The house is new and airy, and neatly furnished. Terms moderate. Hacks running to Mineral Springs, and Mineral Water always on hand. May 31,'67 WM. CHENOWETH.

WASHINGTON HOTEL. This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage. N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs. may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA. BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER, FIFTY STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA., WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C. He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

O YES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a. April26:6* HENRY B. MOCK.

Poetry.

MOTHER'S GRAVE.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

The trembling dew drops fall
Upon the shutting flowers, like soul at rest;
The stars shine gloriously, and all
Save me are blessed.

Mother! I love thy grave!
The violet, with its blossoms blue and mild,
Waves o'er thy head. When will it wave
Above thy child's?

'Tis a sweet flower; yet must
Its bright leaves to the morning tempest bow?
Dear Mother, 'tis thine emblem—dust
Is on thy brow.

And I could love to die—
To leave untasted life's dark, bitter streams
By thee, as first in childhood, lie,
And share thy dreams.

And I must linger here
To stain the plumage of my sinless years,
And mourn the hopes of childhood dear
With bitter tears.

Aye, I must linger here,
A lonely branch upon a withered tree,
Whose last frail leaf, untimely sere,
Went down with thee.

Oft from life's withered bower,
In still communion with the past, I turn,
And muse on thee, the only flower
In memory's urn.

And when the evening, pale
Bows like a mourner, on the dim, blue wave,
I stray to hear the night winds wail
Around thy grave.

Where is thy spirit flown?
I gaze above—thy look is imaged there—
I listen, and thy gentle tone
Is on the air.

O, come, while here I press
My brow upon thy grave, and in those mild
And thrilling tones of tenderness,
Bless, bless thy child!

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.

There's many a gem unpolished
And many a star unknown—
Many a bright bud perished,
Neglected and alone—

When had a word been spoken,
In a kindly, gentle tone,
The bud had bloomed unbroken,
The gem had graced a throne.

Then O! scorn not the lowly,
Nor do them any wrong,
Lest thou crush an impulse holy,
Or blight a soul of song.

Miscellaneous.

GEORGE W. CURTIS.

Mr. Curtis is a younger man than most people think, and think in spite of his good looks. He is not forty-three, and nine out of ten people throughout the country have an idea that he is over fifty. This impression is partly due to a certain unanimity of opinion among the critics concerning Mr. Curtis and his writings. No one speaks ill, or even lightly, of Mr. Curtis' work, because it is almost invariably well done. He is as firm on his pedestal of good repute as Bryant, Longfellow or Holmes are on theirs. It is seldom that a writer under fifty achieves a reputation so unquestioned or escapes any carping charges of self-conceit. Mr. Curtis is a bold and aggressive enunciator of ultra opinions, but nobody ever thought of him as belonging to that class of writers who go against the current for the purpose of centering attention upon themselves; One reason of this is that he is so palpably honest about it; another is that he is thorough a gentleman. He can say a severe thing of you to your face without mugging his head or running out his tongue at you. He is aggressive without being pert and saucy. He is the Grant of ultra-idealists, not the Sherman. His enemies respect him and even admire him. You never catch any sane man shrugging his shoulders or laughing in his sleeve at Geo. W. Curtis. How very few writers escape this sort of thing, at least after they have passed their fiftieth or sixtieth year few people stop to reflect. Bayard Taylor does not escape it—Theodore Tilton does not—in short there are a very few who do.

Curtis was born to a respectable competence; but, like many another boy who has no present need, he began to take care of himself when he was but fifteen years old. His parents removed to this city from Providence, Rhode Island, when George was at that age, and he entered the service of a dry goods importer here. After a year of this he went to farming, in Massachusetts, and it was while working on a farm near Concord, that he mingled in the society where he met Emerson and Hawthorne.

Curtis is a graduate of Brown University, and he spent a few months at the University of Berlin. His rare culture was not acquired in the ordinary routine. His literary tastes were naturally refined, and he improved his mind greatly by foreign travel. He was only twenty-six when he returned from his travels in Egypt any Syria, and published his "Nile Notes of a Howadji." This book gave him the sobriquet of "Howadji Curtis," which has clung to him ever since.

But it was his "Potiphar Papers" which gave him his most distinctive literary reputation, we think. These were a collection of papers on metropolitan "fashionable" life, very caustic and humorous, strongly suggesting Thackeray. Thackeray by the way, is one of Mr. Curtis' profoundest admirations, and he has helped much to popularize that writer in this country. "Potiphar" appeared originally in *Putnam's Monthly*, of which Curtis was the principal editor. He was also part proprietor of the *Monthly*, and its unhappy end resulted in stripping Mr. Curtis of "all he possessed," as the phrase is; for people talk as if a man could not "possess" anything but hard dollars. As if brains, education and energy were not property. Mr. Curtis has clearly proved that they are.

Lotus Eating, one of Curtis' pleasantest books, was made up of watering-place letters that he wrote to the *Tribune* in 1851. Prue and I, his poorest volume, was in like manner made up from the pages of Putnam.

Mr. Curtis has now been connected with the Harpers' publications for ten or a dozen years. In the *Monthly*, as every body knows, he writes the "Easy Chair," the best part of the whole magazine. In the *Weekly* he writes the editorials, and proves his capacity for strong political writing to be as great as that for delicate and fanciful literary gossip. His original position on the *Weekly* was as the writer of a column or so of light talk on literary and social topics, printed in small type, and denominated "The Lounger." It was like a younger brother of the "Easy Chair." By-and-by Curtis let his "Lounger" talk Radical politics a little, and the Harpers—who, before the war, were the reverse of Radical—requested him to "stop that," or discontinue the "Lounger," and of course Curtis stopped the "Lounger," altogether. Subsequently events, however, changed the Harper's views somewhat, and Curtis was reinstated as a writer for the editorial page. He gradually took the whole thing in his own hands, and to-day the *Weekly* talks broader Radicalism in its leaders than even the "Lounger" did in the by-gone time.

Fifteen or twenty years ago, Curtis was considered the adonis of New York *literateurs*. He is still very fine looking—tall, well dressed, with good hair and fine eyes, an ultra gentlemanly manner and scholarly aspect. He resides on the south shore of Staten Island, in a very pleasant place of his own.

Curtis is an always-popular lecturer. His ultra opinions are presented with a grace and vigor that leaves no hearer feeling as if he had wasted his evening, however widely his views may differ from those of the speaker.

INSECTS.

All insects have six legs, unless they have met with accidents. They do not breathe through their mouths, but by means of a great number of little pipes which run through them lengthwise, having openings here and there on the sides of the body where the fresh air is drawn in. These little openings are very curiously contrived—in some cases protected by tiny trap-doors opening on hinges, in others having a strong grating over them of very coarse hairs. Hence, an insect when cut in two, as he does not use his mouth for breathing, and as his brain is not confined to his head but runs all through his body, will live for many hours in this mutilated state. In fact some insects never eat a mouthful after they are full grown.

Insects have from two to five eyes. Two large eyes called compound eyes, because they are made up of many little eyes united, like a bundle of six sided spy-glasses tied together, large at one end and very small at the other, and looking under the microscope, like the meshes of a very fine net. Then there are sometimes three little eyes in addition to the large ones, placed generally on the top of the head, although they occasionally vary their position.

All insects are provided with *antennæ*, which are those little, many-jointed projections extending from the head near the eyes somewhat like reindeer's horns. These are probably used for feeling, smelling, and hearing, but nothing is certainly settled. They vary much in appearance; sometimes resembling fine clubs, sometimes fringed like a fan, notched like a saw, plumed like a [illegible] or armed with teeth like a comb. [illegible] insects have no wings, others have [illegible] others four, but none have more than four in number.

Insects pass through several stages of existence before they become fully developed. Most of them are hatched from eggs; then they pass into the larva state, in which there are caterpillar, maggot, or grub, according as they are to become butterfly or beetle. In course of time they go into pupa, or mummy state, from which they emerge ready for action as perfect insects. In some classes these distinctions are not so strongly marked.

On examining a fly with a microscope, you will find six legs, armed each with two sharp little toes; two big compound eyes covering nearly the whole of the head, and the three little eyes arranged in a triangle, two transparent wings strengthened by a net work of veins, and covered with fine hairs to protect them from wear and tear; a pair of tiny winglets, and on each side of the body a little knob which serves for unknown purposes. On closer examination of his mouth you will find a proboscis or trunk, like an elephant's; this is nothing but the lower lip lengthened and armed with three lancets, with which it punctures its food, or exasperates bald-headed old gentlemen. The end of the lip is flattened and grooved like the bottom of a meat dish for gravy. He is provided with a fluid which running down little canals in his trunk, dissolves soluble substances, so that they are easily sucked up through the same little cannals.

On examining the foot closely under the microscope you will see that it is armed with two little claws, protected by fleshy pads, covered with hairs. Each hair is enlarged at the end, making a little disk, which is kept moist by a fluid continually exuding. The little claws catch on the rough point of any surface, and the moment this is done, the little disks take hold by their edges, while their centers are retracted, leaving a vacuum, and thus creating an atmospheric pressure which sustains the insect against the force of gravitation. While one foot is raised, the others retain their hold, and the rapid movement of the six legs along a ceiling, shows how swift is the instinctive action of this complex apparatus.

According to Kirby and Spence, the common house fly, when undisturbed makes six hundred strokes with its wing in a second, and when necessary can increase its velocity sixfold.

There is one fact in the natural history of flies that is generally very little understood, and what is true of flies, is equally true with regard to all insects. It is that flies hatched into the winged state never grow any more, either smaller or larger. If he is hatched a small fly, small he remains all the days of his life. His growing and most of his eating has been done in the larva or maggot state. Then he leads the life of a glutton, eating with apparent relish all most loathsome things, reveling in all sorts of impurities, waxing very fat and aldermanic, as do most large eaters in the human tribe. An old writer well observes, "How few of us are aware that all these creatures now buzzing above our heads once crawled beneath our feet!"—*Riverside Magazine.*

THE GREAT CHANGE.—There was a man who started from Jerusalem to Damascus, on a mission of persecution and murder, proud cruel, and vindictive; he came from Damascus with a heart yearning towards all mankind, with the humility of a child, and with affection as tender as a woman's love. He went towards Damascus with an intellect narrowed down to a rapier's point, and harder than its steel; he came from Damascus with an intellect broadened and fused with divine fire, and with a logic so invincible, and with its links so warm with the Holy Ghost, that it moulded the thought of the world for eighteen centuries.

FIRE ON THE HEARTH.

A homestead without a pair of old folks—"Time's doting chroniclers"—seated contentedly in the chimney corner, would hardly be a homestead at all. If they are in the picture it is complete.

There you may find them, lay in and day out, in all sorts of weather, steadfast to their places and to one another. When the eaves drip, in the middle of the winter forenoons, the old man with the head of silver abandons his post and the last Saturday's newspaper, to make the accustomed tour of the kitchen offices, the sheds or the barn, lingering by the way to throw down a handful of grain for the pinched poultry. With what minuteness he is cautioned by Grandmother not to go out insufficiently clad; and with what a single hearted joy she welcomed him when he comes back to her again. He would hardly get a warmer reception if he was just come home from a polar expedition. And as soon as he has nestled down snugly in his cushioned chair once more, and dealt out on the glowing firestick a few vigorous raps with the tongs, he will launch forth into such valuable details of the keen air out of doors,—suggesting Arctic reminiscences which no listener could very well call in question,—as will fill the white-haired couple topic of earnest talk till dinner is brought on the table.

The children invariably come home from school, in the wintry afternoons to find the placid pair seated in the same accustomed spot:—the strip of sunshine lying pale and sleepily across the floor, the gray cat curled before the fire in the nest of her eraless dreams, and the little sprites that are "pegged knotty entrails" of the oak logs singing the drowsy hours away. Willie would have made the picture immortal. Down along the snowy roads the winds are wrestling with travellers, pulling and tiaring at hats, and cloaks, and meagre ribes;—but no winds are to be felt in this mom's tranquil haven; here all days are halcyon days, and no atmosphere is breathed but that of peace and heaven. In the old man's cheeks the rich mettle is as fresh, to appearance, as it ever was; the features betray no look of being pinched with the cold; no snows can get in to benumb his attenuated fingers.

They two constitute a sort of family tribunal; and a highly useful arrangement it is, in a crowded domestic congress. They are always to be found on the judicial bench, ready to give audience. Many are the tough little problems that are brought to them for their wise solution. They pass upon cases in which the intetests of the turbulent younglings are involved, with a promptness which challenges the disputants' wonder; and if Grandma only *said* thus and so, there is no use in hunting for higher authority,—she is conceded to be the "ern of the law." Or Grandpa promises to mend the broken sled; and never was sled of boy repaired with greater dexterousness and ingenuity. From early morning until nightfall he rambles about the house on short excursions, filled full and thoroughly warmed with the dear home feeling. And when one pair of dimmed eyes became yet dimmer, and at last fades entirely from the earth,—and one [illegible] ished corner to be seen there [illegible]

[illegible] spring again, through dripping [illegible] r bath, to their wonted place. [illegible] spring freshets come; or the swell [illegible] den summer rain has raised the [illegible] e their common level, still these [illegible] vegetation rise with the rising [illegible] en the storm comes thundering [illegible] the mountains, and the billows [illegible] white-caps sparkle, still these [illegible] d-like leaves, float and warp and [illegible] ut cannot be submerged. Why? [illegible] ng, fine filament which stretches [illegible] through the depts and moors [illegible] bottom, where the interlocking [illegible] em with a grasp which will suf- [illegible] to break before they will unclasp. [illegible] he lily is above. The secret of [illegible] een of men.

[illegible] f the Christian. Thus rides he [illegible] ing billows of life. Storms of [illegible] liction cannot submerge him, [illegible] by his ever buoyant hope. [illegible] assion may swell around him, but he will ever surmount it, for the cord which binds him to the hidden rock has the elasticity of "love," which "suffereth all things, and is kind." Worldly eyes cannot discover that golden band which moors him to eternal truth and goodness; but its hold is firm, its strength invincible. His way of life is above. Drive through it the sharp share of bereavments, and though for a brief season the sear may be traced, yet soon again the lovely flowers of resignation thankfulness, and peace, uplift their heads, and breathe their fragrance upon the air.

Is not such a life attainable? God be praised, he has wrought out this wonder in many an humble soul of whom the world was not worthy.—*Rev. J. C. French, in the Am. Messenger.*

PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

The *Westminster Gazette* declaims against too much physical exercise, and expresses the opinion that physical development is very liable to be carried too far. It says:

"Of course it is a very grand thing to be able to maintain one's rights against half a dozen coal heavers, or to figure as the champion of injured respectability against insolent black-guardism, as Sir Robert Clifton did a little time back in the public streets. But these are exceptional cases, and few men can be pointed out who are distinguished both as pugilists and scholars. But the greatest and most dangerous abuse, and one that ought most sedulously to be discouraged among young men, is that technically known as 'training.' Who cannot appreciate the indignant periods of the ancients when they desery the insane discipline of overen thusiastic athletic? Then as now they studied to bring their bodies to a premature perfection, at the expense of both mind and body for the remainder of their lives. Those who have gone through the severest training become in the end dull, listless and stupid, subject to numerous diseases, and in many instances the ultimate victims of gluttony and drunkenness. Their unnatural vigor seldom lasts more than five years. It was especially remarked by the Greeks that no one who in boyhood won the prize at the Olympic games ever distinguished himself afterward. The three years immediately preceeding seventeen are years of great mental development, and nature cannot at the same time endure any severe taxing of the physical constitution. Prudence therefore, especially at this critical period of life, must ever go hand in hand with vigor, for the evils of excess outweigh by far the evils of deficiency. But as long as due bounds are preserved, athletic sports may ever be hailed as the best friends of mind and body. The Duke of Wellington is reported to have said, when he was looking on at a cricket match, that as long as these were the sports of Englishmen, they need never fear invasion. To this we think we may add a more powerful encouragement, for we sincerely believe that as long as athletic sports hold their proper place in our educational establishments, we need never fear the invasion of degeneracy nor the tyranny of ignorance."

ENDURING INFLUENCE.—Time, change, absence, distance, break off no genuine relations. The love which the interposition of a continent or an ocean can dim, which the separation of years can alter, never was love. I had a friend once, a woman, who was the friend of my better nature—who taught me inspiration, taught me the value of thought made me believe the worth of life, showed me the joy of worth and progress—one whose soul was so large, so deep, so generous, that she reigned like a queen among the highest intellects and hearts. She left the earth one stormy night sixteen years ago; but is as near me to day as she was then. The life I live, the thoughts I think, the acts I perform, are colored by influences which came from her mind to mine. If sixteen years cannot separate souls, why should sixteen hundred years separate them? When our friends leave us for another world they are less with us outwardly, but more with us inwardly. We carry them with us in our heart.

TRUTH.—There is nothing as pleasant as the hearing and speaking the truth. For this reason there is no conversation so agreeable as that of the man of integrity, who hears without any intention to betray, and speaks without any intention to deceive.

THE BEAUTIES OF BIBLE LANGUAGE.

If we need higher illustrations not only of the power of natural objects to adorn language and gratify taste, but proof that here we find the highest conceivable beauty, we would appeal at once to the Bible. Those most opposed to its teachings have acknowledged the beauty of its language, and this is due mainly to the exquisite use of natural objects for illustration. It does indeed draw from every field. But when the emotional nature was to be appealed to, the reference was at once to natural objects, and throughout all its books, the stars, and flowers, and gems, are prominent as illustrations of the beauties of religion and the glories of the church.

"The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

"The mountains and the hills shall break forth before you in singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands. Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the briar shall come up the myrtle tree."

The power and beauty of the same objects appear in the Savior's teachings. The fig and the olive, the sparrow and the lily of the field, give peculiar force and beauty to the great truths they were used to illustrate.

The Bible throughout is remarkable in this respect. It is a collection of books written by authors far removed from each other in time, and place, and mental culture, but throughout the whole nature is exalted as a revelation of God. Its beauty and sublunity are appealed to arouse the emotions to reach the moral and religious nature. This element of unity runs through all the books where reference to nature can be made. One of the adaptations of the Bible to the nature of man is found in the sublime and perfect representation of the natural world, by which nature is ever made to proclaim the character and perfection of God. No language can be written that so perfectly sets forth the grand and terrible in nature and its forces, as we hear when God answers Job out of the whirlwind. No high appreciation of the beautiful, and of God as the author of beauty, was ever expressed than when our Savior said of the lillies of the field: "I say unto you that even Solomon, in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these;" and then adds: "If God so clothe the grass of the field"—ascribing the element of beauty in every leaf and opening bud to the Creator's skill and power.—*Prof. Chadbourne.*

THE LILY OF THE FOREST LAKES.

In the northern lakes, the woodman urges his light skiff sometimes through acres of lily-pods, which, in their season, bear up the most beautiful and fragrant blossoms. The air is redolent. The water-surface is mottled with the pearliest gems. For a moment after his canoe has passed, a tiny wake can be traced, as the broad, flat leaves have bowed before the keel and oar. But soon every mark of his track is obliterated: for leaf

A SOUTHERN GENERAL HANDLES A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT.

General M. Jeff Thompson, a distinguished officer of the Confederate army in Missouri, and previously to the rebellion a prominent lawyer in that State, lately announced his adhesion to the Longstreet party, and advised an acceptance of the reconstruction act. The Southern Democrats, like their Northern allies, immediately commenced to argue against this movement by showering personal abuse on Mr. Thompson. To one of them he replies, and his indignant response gives us a little insight into Southern history during the rebellion. Democracy there, as here, consisted in avoiding conscription, and fighting with words when other men were using bayonets:

NEW YORK, July 15, 1867.

Editor of the Banner, Yazoo, Miss.:

SIR: I see in the New York *Herald* of this day an extract from your paper of the 5th inst., in which you have, in your opposition to certain letters written by gentlemen of the South, thought proper to use very disrespectful language about your superiors. From the style in which you speak I judge you to have been one of those miserable, dirty dogs who published an eight-by-ten sheet during the war for no earthly purpose but to avoid conscription, and who to cover up their own cowardice tried to, and in some instances did, break down some of the purest and noblest men in the Confederacy. Probably some of Albert Sidney Johnson's blood is on your hands, and you may be one of the hounds that barked at Joseph E. Johnson, and it may be, if your paper had strength enough and was published to the end of the Confederacy, that many of our mournful mishaps can be partially attributed to your meanness. You should have started earlier, remained longer, endured more hardship, braved more dangers, and surrendered with more regret than either of the gentlemen you name before you should have presumed to have written such an article. I cannot for an instant imagine you to have been a soldier, and suppose you must be a "broken-down politician," an "old dog" or a "little pup;" and, therefore, I will let you pass until I return South, when I will inquire into your antecedents, and if you are worthy of notice I will teach you better manners.

M. JEFF THOMPSON, of New Orleans.

WISDOM FROM BEECHER'S STORY.

From the last installment of Mr. Beecher's "Norwood," in the *Ledger*, we clip the following sententious bits of wisdom:

The important organic changes in our zone take place at the second full seven of years, produce important results even in the coldest temperaments and in the slenderest natures. There is frequently the appearance of new forces in the mind, the displacement of old ones, and an entire change of proportion and balance in the moral and intellectual faculties. Aspirations begin to quicken the soul. Ambitious grow nobler. A scorn of all authority which does not conform to reason or to generous views of duty is frequently seen, and just as frequently misunderstood. The transition from girlhood to womanhood is marked by the development of [illegible] In estimating the causes of character men ascribe much to circumstances, much to training, and much to the fullness and force of one's original endowments. But there are other elements more subtle, but of profound value in the structure of that most wonderful of all architectures—the character; built up of invisible materials, without sound or force, permanent in its nature, yet in form flexible, and prolific in change. Chief among these is to be reckoned *sympathy of faculties and unity of action*. All natures come to their manhood through some experience of fermentation. With some it is ferment of passion; with some of the affections; and with richly endowed natures it is the ferment of thought and of the moral nature. Some natures squander life-force in intermittent efforts. Their endowments are ample, but they are frittered away uselessly. But where the happy temperament unites in an original and spontaneous harmony of all the parts of one's nature, the augmentation force is but a small part of the good fortune. There is a breadth, a depth, a fertility of experience which yields to single lives more of joy than is possessed by scores of ordinary men.

THE HOME PRESS.

We clip the following from the Chicago *Republican*, and commend it to the consideration of our readers:

"What tells so readily the standard of a town or city as the appearance of its paper; and its youth or age can as well be defined by the observing, by a glance at its newspaper as though a personal observation had been made. The enterprise of its citizens is depicted by its advertisements—their liberality by the looks of the paper. Some papers show a good, solid, healthy foundation, plethoric purses and a well-to-do appearance generally, others show a striving to contend with the grasping thousands around them, toying to wrench out an existence from the close fisted community around them. An occasional meteoric display in its columns of telegraph, of local or of editorial, shows what it would do if it had the means, but cannot continue in the expensive work until the support comes which ought to be readily granted. A newspaper is like a Church; it wants fostering at the commencement and for a few years, then as a general thing it can walk alone, and reflect credit upon its location. Take your home paper; it gives you more news of immediate interest than the New York or other distant city papers; it talks for you when no others will speak in your favor; when other localities belie you it stands up for your rights; you always have a champion in your home paper; and those who stand up for you should certainly be well sustained. Your interests are kindred and equal, you rise or fall together. Therefore, it is your interest to support your home paper, not grudgingly, but in a liberal spirit, as a pleasure, not as a disagreeable duty, as an investment that will amply repay the expenditure.

EATING WHILE FATIGUED.—There are very few habits more injurious to health than eating when the body is fatigued. If the brain or any part or organ of the body becomes unduly fatigued, the whole system requires rest, until the nervous influence and the circulation of the blood are equalized throughout the body, before another demand is made upon the vital energies. If the stomach is filled without this rest, the food remains undigested, ferments and becomes sour, and irritates the stomach, producing disease of the digestive organs, and through them, of the whole system.

THERE is a saying of Goethe's—"Talent forms itself in solitude; character in the storms of life."

THERE is a school in Germany to teach how to make lager. How to drink it requires no study.

THE STILL BEAUTY OF NATURE.

If there could be some splendid confusion produced amid the serenity of the present universal order; if some broad constellation should begin to-night to play off from all its lamps, volleys of Bengal lights, that should fall in showers of many colored sparks and fiery serpents, down the spaces of the heavens; or if some blazing and piratical comet should butt and jostle the whole outworks of a system, and rush like a celestial fire-ship, destroying order, and kindling the calm fleets that sail upon the infinite azure into a flame, how many thousands there are that would look up to the skies for the first time, wish, wonder and awe, and exclaim inwardly: "Surely there is the finger of God." They do not see anything surprising or subduing in the punctual rise and steady setting of the sun, and its imperial and boundless bounty; and yet there is enough fire in the sun to spirt any quantity of flaming and fantastic jets; it could fill the whole space between Mercury and Neptune with brilliant pyrotechnics and jubilee displays, such as children gaze at and clap their hands. But the great old sun is not selfish, and has no French ambition for such tawdry glories. It reserves its fires, keeps them stored in its breast, spills over no sheets of flame from its high caldron, but shoots still and steadily its clean, white beams into the other; these evoke flowers from the bosom of every globe, and paint the far off satellites of Uranus with silver beauty.—*Thomas King.*

RED TAPE ILLUSTRATED.

A Prussian officer, inspecting a military post found a sentry leisurely walking his beat before a dilapidated and empty storehouse. No one could give him any information as to why the sentinel was there, except that it was a "custom of the post." His curiosity being aroused, he examined the records of the war office, and in an old report, dated a hundred and thirty years before, found that once the door of that storehouse had been painted, and a guard had been placed there to warn persons of the wet paint. The officer in charge was ordered away, and the storehouse guard became a traditionary and punctually performed duty of the post. This anecdote is matched by one that is told of the English service. Many years ago a detachment of troops was ordered to some out of the way place in India, and a requisition was made for clothing and medicines for the use of the soldiers. In a short time the post was broken up, but as the orders for supplies had not been countermanded, they were sent regularly every year for a good portion of a century, in perfect oblivion of the fact that there were no troops there to wear uniforms or take medicines.

MAXIMS OF BISHOP MIDDLETON.—Persevere against discouragements. Keep your temper. Employ leisure in study and always have some work in hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self possession, and do not be talked out of conviction. Rise early, and be an economist [illegible] pearance of pride; manner is something with everybody, and everything with some. Be guarded in discourse, attentive and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask. Think nothing in conduct unimportant or indifferent. Rather set than follow examples. Practice strict temperance, and in your transactions, remember the final account.

WOMAN'S LOVE.—Women generally love less for youth, beauty, or fortune, than for fame; especially the high minded portion of the sex; and this proves the purity of their affections; for what, after all, can be the object of true love, but mind—the high and noble mind—which attests itself by the loud voice of fame, and the reluctant evidences of envious mankind? A noble spirited woman in the prime of youth and morning of beauty—whom she will choose? on whom bestow her affections? Not on a gay youth of her own age, priding himself on his smooth face and flexible form. She will turn away from the fair brow without a wreath of laurel, and delicate hands that have reaped no harvest from the field of honor, and place her heart in the custody of him whose vigor, and energy of thought have gained a place among the great of the world.

GENERALS HINDMAN AND CHALMERS, men who did good fighting for the Confederate cause in the army of the Southwest from Shiloh to the disastrous onset at Nashville, have enrolled themselves in the Southern wing of the Republican party, led by Longstreet, Jeff Thompson, Gov. Brown, Barksdale, Gen. S. B. Buckner, and others. An aggressive and practical party attracts all the aggressive and practical men of the country. No man thoroughly alive to the interests and future of this land can afford to sleep with the Democracy at such a time as this.—*Philadelphia Press.*

MENTAL labor is not in itself likely to interfere with digestion. In fact, he who has the largest and most active brain ought to have the easiest and best digestion, other things being equal. It is not brain work, but brain worry that interferes with the activity of the stomach. The action of the pneumo-gastric nerve, by which the nerve force is carried from the brain to the stomach, is not influenced to a morbid degree by intellectual activity; but it is materially and injuriously influenced by emotional agitation—fretting.

As you would be lovely in the sight of God, strive to be Christian-like. Certainly it is the Spirit of Christ within you, and the beauty of Christ upon you, which only can make you lovely; the more you resemble him in holiness, the more will you manifest of true excellence; and the more frequent and spiritual your communion with Christ, the more of the loveliness of Christ will be stamped upon your spirits, changing you into the same image, from glory to glory.—*Flavel.*

IF your afflictions are sanctified, it is unreasonable to murmur against God because you smart under His rod, as it would be to accuse your dearest friend of cruelty, because he strained your arm to snatch you from the fall of a house, or wall, which he saw was ready to crush and overwhelm you in its ruins.

NEVER make use of a woman's name in an improper time, or in mixed company.—Never make assertions about her that you think are untrue, allusions that you feel she herself would blush to hear. When you meet with men who do not scruple to make use of a woman's name in a reckless manner, shun them, for they are lost to every sense of honor.

A FRENCH agency for matrimonial alliances concludes an advertisement with: "Happiness guaranteed for one year."

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &c.

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning at the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,).....$2.00
" (if not paid within six mos.)... $2.50
" (if not paid within the year,)... $3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1867. VOLUME 10; NO. 30.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices onehalf additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interets and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squres	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street.
Collections promptly made. [Dec.9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

E. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on the square near the Presbyterian Church. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected. [June 9, 1865.

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. S. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'1 1,64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

HOTELS.

CHALYBEATE HOUSE.
NOTICE.—Persons visiting the Watering Places, will find a very desirable resort at the CHALYBEATE HOUSE, near the Chalybeate Spring, Bedford, Pa., where the undersigned is prepared to accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons. The house is new and airy, and neatly furnished. Terms moderate.
Hacks running to Mineral Springs, and Mineral Water always on hand.
May 31:3m WM. CHENOWETH.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

OYES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.
April5:3m* HENRY B. MOCK.

Poetry.

MOTHER'S GRAVE.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

The trembling dew drops fall
Upon the shutting flowers, like souls at rest;
The stars shine gloriously, and all
Save me are blessed.

Mother! I love thy grave!
The violet, with its blossoms blue and mild,
Waves o'er thy head. When will it wave
Above thy child's?

'Tis a sweet flower; yet must
Its bright leaves to the morning tempest bow?
Dear Mother, 'tis thine emblem—dust
Is on thy brow.

And I could love to die—
To leave untasted life's dark, bitter streams
By thee, as first in childhood, lie,
And share thy dreams.

And I must linger here
To stain the plumage of my sinless years,
And mourn the hopes of childhood dear
With bitter tears.

Aye, I must linger here,
A lonely branch upon a withered tree,
Whose last frail leaf, untimely sere,
Went down with thee.

Oft from life's withered bower,
In still communion with the past, I turn,
And muse on thee, the only flower
In memory's urn.

And when the evening, pale
Bows like a mourner, on the dim, blue wave,
I stray to hear the night winds wail
Around thy grave.

Where is thy spirit flown?
I gaze above—thy look is imaged there—
I listen, and thy gentle tone
Is on the air.

O, come, while here I press
My brow upon thy grave, and in those mild
And thrilling tones of tenderness,
Bless, bless thy child!

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.

There's many a gem unpolished
And many a star unknown—
Many a bright bud perished,
Neglected and alone—

When had a word been spoken,
In a kindly, gentle tone,
The bud had bloomed unbroken,
The gem had graced a throne.

Then O! scorn not the lowly,
Nor do them any wrong,
Lest thou crush an impulse holy,
Or blight a soul of song.

Miscellaneous.

GEORGE W. CURTIS.

Mr. Curtis is a younger man than most people think, and think in spite of his good looks. He is not forty-three, and nine out of ten people throughout the country have an idea that he is over fifty. This impression is partly due to a certain unanimity of opinion among the critics concerning Mr. Curtis and his writings. No one speaks ill, or even lightly, of Mr. Curtis' work, because it is almost invariably well done. He is as firm on his pedestal of good repute as Bryant, Longfellow or Holmes are on theirs. It is seldom that a writer under fifty achieves a reputation so unquestioned or escapes any carping charges of self-conceit. Mr. Curtis is a bold and aggressive enunciator of ultra opinions, but nobody ever thought of him as belonging to that class of writers who go against the current for the purpose of centering attention upon themselves; One reason of this is that he is so palpably honest about it; another is that he is thorough a gentleman. He can say a severe thing of you to your face without wagging his head or running out his tongue at you. He is aggressive without being pert and saucy. He is the Grant of ultra-ideaists, not the Sherman. His enemies respect him and even admire him. You never catch any sane man shrugging his shoulders or laughing in his sleeve at Geo. W. Curtis. How very few writers escape this sort of thing, at least after they have passed their fiftieth or sixtieth year few people stop to reflect. Bayard Taylor does not escape it—Theodore Tilton does not—in short there are a very few who do.

Curtis was born to a respectable competence; but, like many another boy who has no present need, he began to take care of himself when he was but fifteen years old. His parents removed to this city from Providence, Rhode Island, when George was at that age, and he entered the service of a dry goods importer here. After a year of this he went to farming, in Massachusetts, and it was while working on a farm near Concord, that he mingled in the society where he met Emerson and Hawthorne.

Curtis is a graduate of Brown University, and he spent a few months at the University of Berlin. His rare culture was not acquired in the ordinary routine. His literary tastes were naturally refined, and he improved his mind greatly by foreign travel. He was only twenty-six when he returned from his travels in Egypt any Syria, and published his "Nile Notes of a Howadji." This book gave him the sobriquet of "Howadji Curtis," which has clung to him ever since.

But it was his "Potiphar Papers" which gave him his most distinctive literary reputation, we think. These were a collection of papers on metropolitan "fashionable" life, very caustic and humorous, strongly suggesting Thackeray. Thackeray by the way, is one of Mr, Curtis' profoundest admirations, and he has helped much to popularize that writer in this country. "Potiphar" appeared originally in *Putnam's Monthly*, of which Curtis was the principal editor. He was also part proprietor of the *Monthly*, and its unhappy end resulted in stripping Mr. Curtis of "all he possessed," as the phrase is; for people talk as if a man could not "possess" anything but hard dollars. As if brains, education and energy were not property. Mr. Curtis has clearly proved that they are.

Lotus Eating, one of Curtis' pleasantest books, was made up of watering-place letters that he wrote to the *Tribune* in 1851. Prue and I, his poorest volume, was in like manner made up from the pages of Putnam.

Mr. Curtis has now been connected with the Harpers' publications for ten or a dozen years. In the *Monthly*, as every body knows, he writes the "Easy Chair," the best part of the whole magazine. In the *Weekly* he writes the editorials, and proves his capacity for strong political writing to be as great as that for delicate and fanciful literary gossip. His original position on the *Weeeky* was as the writer of a column or so of light talk on literary and social topics, printed in small type, and denominated "The Lounger." It was like a younger brother of the "Easy Chair." By-and-by Curtis let his "Lounger" talk Radical politics a little, and the Harpers—who, before the war, were the reverse of Radical—requested him to "stop that," or discontinue the "Lounger," and of course Curtis stopped the "Lounger," altogether. Subsequently events, however, changed the Harper's views somewhat, and Curtis was reinstated as a writer for the editorial page. He gradually took the whole thing in his own hands, and to-day the *Weekly* talks broader Radicalism in its leaders than even the "Lounger" did in the by-gone time.

Fifteen or twenty years ago, Curtis was considered the adonis of New York *literateurs*. He is still very fine looking—tall, well dressed, with good hair and fine eyes, an ultra gentlemanly manner and scholarly aspect. He resides on the south shore of Staten Island, in a very pleasant place of his own.

Curtis is an always-popular lecturer. His ultra opinions are presented with a grace and vigor that leaves no hearer feeling as if he had wasted his evening, however widely his views may differ from those of the speaker.

INSECTS.

All insects have six legs, unless they have met with accidents. They do not breathe through their mouths, but by means of a great number of little pipes which run through them lengthwise, having openings here and there on the sides of the body where the fresh air is drawn in. These little openings are very curiously contrived—in some cases protected by tiny trap-doors opening on hinges, in others having a strong grating over them of very coarse hairs. Hence, an insect when cut in two, as he does not use his mouth for breathing, and as his brain is not confined to his head but runs all through his body, will live for many hours in this mutilated state. In fact some insects never eat a mouthful after they are full grown.

Insects have from two to five eyes. Two large eyes called compound eyes, because they are made up of many little eyes united, like a bundle of six sided spy-glasses tied together, large at one end and very small at the other, and looking under the microscope, like the meshes of a very fine net. Then there are sometimes three little eyes in addition to the large ones, placed generally on the top of the head, although they occasionally vary their position.

All insects are provided with *antennæ*, which are those little, many-jointed projections extending from the head near the eyes somewhat like raindeer's horns. These are probably used for feeling, smelling, and hearing—it although they have been definitely settled. They vary much in appearance; sometimes resembling Indian clubs, sometimes fringed like a fir tree, notched like a saw, plumed like a feather, or armed with teeth like a comb. A few insects have no wings, others have two, others four, but none have more than that number.

Insects pass through several stages of existence before they become fully developed. Most of them are hatched from eggs; then they pass into the larva state, in which there are caterpillar, maggot, or grub, according as they are to become butterfly or beetle. In course of time they go into pupa, or mummy state, from which they emerge ready for action as perfect insects. In some classes these distinctions are not so strongly marked.

On examining a fly with a microscope, you will find six legs, armed each with two sharp little toes; two big compound eyes covering nearly the whole of the head, and the three little eyes arranged in a triangle, two transparent wings strengthened by a net work of veins, and covered with fine hairs to protect them from wear and tear; a pair of tiny winglets, and on each side of the body a little knob which serves for unknown purposes. On closer examination of his mouth you will find a proboscis or trunk, like an elephant's; this is nothing but the lower lip lengthened and armed with three lancets, with which it punctures its food, or exasperates bald-headed old gentlemen. The end of the lip is flattened and grooved like the bottom of a meat dish for gravy. He is provided with a fluid which running down little canals in his trunk, dissolves soluble substances, so that they are easily sucked up through the same little cannals.

On examining the foot closely under the microscope you will see that it is armed with two little claws, protected by fleshy pads, covered with hairs. Each hair is enlarged at the end, making a little disk, which is kept moist by a fluid continually exuding. The little claws catch on the rough point of any surface, and the moment this is done, the little disks take hold by their edges, while their centers are retracted, leaving a vacuum, and thus creating an atmospheric preasure which sustains the insect against the force of gravitation. While one foot is raised, the others retain their hold, and the rapid movement of the six legs along a ceiling, shows how swift is the instinctive action of this complex apparatus.

According to Kirby and Spence, the common house fly, when undisturbed makes six hundred strokes with its wing in a second, and when necessary can increase its velocity sixfold.

There is one fact in the natural history of flies that is generally very little understood, and what is true of flies, is equally true with regard to all insects. It is that flies hatched into the winged state never grow any more, either smaller or larger. If he is hatched a small fly, small he remains all the days of his life. His growing and most of his eating has been done in the larva or maggot state. Then he leads the life of a glutton, eating with apparent relish all most loathsome things, reveling in all sorts of impurities, waxing very fat and aldermanic, as do most large eaters in the human tribe. An old writer well observes, "How few of us are aware that all these creatures now buzzing above our heads once crawled beneath our feet!"—*Riverside Magazine.*

THE GREAT CHANGE.—There was a man who started from Jerusalem to Damascus, on a mission of persecution and murder, proud cruel, and vindictive; he came from Damascus with a heart yearning towards all mankind, with the humility of a child, and with affection as tender as a woman's love. He went towards Damascus with an intellect narrowed down to a rapier's point, and harder than its steel; he came from Damascus with an intellect broadened and fused with divine fire, and with a logic so invincible, and with its links so warm with the Holy Ghost, that it moulded the thought of the world for eighteen centuries.

FIRE ON THE HEARTH.

A homestead without a pair of old folks—"Time's doting chroniclers"—seated contentedly in the chimney corner, would hardly be a homestead at all. If they are in the picture it is complete.

There you may find them, lay in and day out, in all sorts of weather, steadfast to their places and to one another. When the eaves drip, in the middle of the winter forenoons, the old man with the head of silver abandons his post and the last Saturday's newspaper, to make the accustomed tour of the kitchen offices, the sheds or the barn, lingering by the way to throw down a handful of grain for the pinched poultry. With what minuteness he is cautioned by Grandmother not to go out insufficiently clad; and with what a single hearted joy she welcomed him when he comes back to her again. He would hardly get a warmer reception if he was just come home from a polar expedition. And as soon as he has nestled down snugly in his cushioned chair once more, and dealt out on the glowing firestick a few vigorous raps with the tongs, he will launch forth into such valuable details of the keen air out of doors,—suggesting Arctic reminiscences which no listener could very well call in question,—as will fad the white-haired couple topic of earnest talk till dinner is brought on the table.

The children invariably come home from school, in the wintry afternoons to find the placid pair seated in the same accustomed spot:—the strip of sunshine lying pale and sleepily across the floor, the gray cat curled before the fire in the nest of her eraless dreams, and the little sprites that are "pegged knotty entrails" of the oak logs singing the drowsy hours away. Willie would have made the picture immortal. Down along the snowy roads the winds are wrestling with travellers, pulling and tearing at hats, and cloaks, and meagre robes;—but no winds are to be felt in this room's tranquil haven; here all days are halcyon days, and no atmosphere is breathed but that of peace and heaven. In the old man's cheeks the rich mettle is as fresh, to appearance, as it ever was; the features betray no look of being pinched with the cold; no snows can get in to benumb his attenuated fingers.

They two constitute a sort of family tribunal; and a highly useful arrangement it is, in a crowded domestic congress. They are always to be found on the judicial bench, ready to give audience. Many are the tough little broblems that are brought to them for their wise solution. They pass upon cases in which the intetests of the turbulent younglings are involved, with a promptness which challenges the disputants' wonder; and if Grandma only *said* thus and so, there is no use in hunting for higher authority,—she is conceded to be the "era of the law." Or Grandpa promises to mend the broken sled; and never was sled of boy repaired with greater dexterousness and ingenuity. From early morning until nightfall he rambles about the house on short excursions, filled full and thoroughly warmed with the dear home feeling. And when one pair of dimmed eyes became yet dimmer, and at last fades entirely from the earth,—and one ished corner to be seen there no more forever,—what vacancy in the heart of the household then! Looking up from her forenoon occupation, Grandmother throws her eyes from sheer force of habit, into the opposite corner, but the chair stands empty over there, and a great tear trembles on her cheek as she adjusts her needle in the knitting sheath she wears. The fire is not so hot that it can warm her chilled heart any longer. She listens to the wintry winds that are blowing without, and thinks of that single grave, freshly rounded under the pines.—*Homespun.*

YOUNG MEN.

Most young men regard the want of a rich father as a great misfortune, and as a sufficient excuse for a failure to succeed in life. Money and the advantages it brings—education, influence and a "start" in life—are regarded as almost essential to success. They overlook the feeling of dependence it cherishes and the enervating effect it produces. They forget that the proudest and most hardy oak is ever self-sustaining and is nourished into strength and power by resisting itself the force of winds and storms, and not by being protected by others. They neglect, too, the pages of biography which abound in examples of men who, from poverty, have attained eminence in every sphere of life, whether it be in accumulating wealth or acquiring knowledge or in invention, discovery or in any of the professions; while comparatively few so distinguished were nourished in the lap of ease and wealth. Their own observation, too, might correct their erroneous impressions and stimulate them to energy for self-elevation. All around them they may see young men possessing every apparent advantage, unambitious, indolent, prodigal of time and money, waiting for the portion of goods that is to fall to them, that they may spend it. On the other hand they may see multitudes of poor, but industrious, earnest and rising young men, who, if spared, are certainly destined to make a mark in the world. Instead, therefore, of allowing this absence of the case and luxuries of wealth to discourage them, it should give them heart and stimulate ambition. Parton, who has written the interesting biographies of Commodore Vanderbilt, J. Gordon Bennet, John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay, in one of these articles says: "Let us never again commend any one for 'rising' from obscurity to eminence, but reserve our special homage for those who have become respectable human beings in spite of having had every advantage procured for them by rich fathers."—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

ENDURING INFLUENCE.—Time, change, absence, distance, break off no genuine relations. The love which the interposition of a continent or an ocean can dim, which the separation of years can alter, never was love. I had a friend once, a woman, who was the friend of my better nature—who taught me inspiration, taught me the value of thought made me believe the worth of life, showed me the joy of worth and progress—one whose soul was so large, so deep, so generous, that she reigned like a queen among the highest intellects and hearts. She left the earth one stormy night sixteen years ago; but is as near me to day as she was then. The life I live, the thoughts I think, the acts I perform, are colored by influences which came from her mind to mine. If sixteen years cannot separate souls, why should sixteen hundred years separate them? When our friends leave us for another world they are less with us outwardly, but more with us inwardly. We carry them with us in our heart.

TRUTH.—There is nothing as pleasant as the hearing and speaking the truth. For this reason there is no conversation so agreeable as that of the man of integrity, who hears without any intention to betray, and speaks without any intention to deceive.

THE BEAUTIES OF BIBLE LANGUAGE.

If we need higher illustrations not only of the power of natural objects to adorn language and gratify taste, but proof that here we find the highest conceivable beauty, we would appeal at once to the Bible. Those most opposed to its teachings have acknowledged the beauty of its language, and this is due mainly to the exquisitd use of natural objects for illustration. It does indeed draw from every field. But when the emotional nature was to be appealed to, the reference was at once to natural objects, and throughout all its books, the stars, and flowers, and gems, are prominent as illustrations of the beauties of religion and the glories of the church.

"The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

"The mountains and the hills shall break forth before you in singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands. Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the briar shall come up the myrtle tree."

The power and beauty of the same objects appear in the Savior's teachings. The fig and the olive, the sparrow and the lily of the field, give peculiar force and beauty to the great truths they were used to illustrate.

The Bible throughout is remarkable in this respect. It is a collection of books written by authors far removed from each other in time, and place, and mental culture, but throughout the whole nature is exalted as a revelation of God. Its beauty and sublunity are appealed to arouse the emotions to reach the moral and religious nature. This element of unity runs through all the books where reference to nature can be made. One of the adaptations of the Bible to the nature of man is found in the sublime and perfect representation of the natural world, by which nature is ever made to proclaim the character and perfection of God. No language can be written that so perfectly sets forth the grand and terrible in nature and its forces, as we hear when God answers Job out of the whirlwind. No high appreciation of the beautiful, and of God as the author of beauty, was ever expressed than when our Savior said of the lillies of the field: "I say unto you that even Solomon, in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these;" and then adds: "If God so clothe the grass of the field"—ascribing the element of beauty in every leaf and opening bud to the Creator's skill and power.—*Prof. Chadbourne.*

THE LILY OF THE FOREST LAKES.

In the northern lakes, the woodman urges his light skiff sometimes through acres of lily-pods, which, in their season, bear up the most beautiful and fragrant blossoms. The air is redolent. The water-surface is mottled with the pearliest gems. For a moment after his canoe has passed, a tiny wake can be traced, as the broad, flat leaves have bowed before the keel and oar. But soon every mark of his track is obliterated; for leaf ters, have sprung again, through dripping from their bath, to their wonted place. When the spring freshets come, or the swell of the sudden summer rain has raised the lakes above their common level, still these beauties of vegetation rise with the rising tide. When the storm comes thundering down from the mountains, and the billows toss, and white-caps sparkle, still these broad, shield-like leaves, float and warp and undulate, but cannot be submerged. Why? There is a long, fine filament which stretches downward through the depts and moors them to the bottom, where the interlocking roots hold them with a grasp which will suffer the stem to break before they will unclasp. The life of the lily is above. The secret of its life is unseen of men.

Emblem of the Christian. Thus rides he upon the rolling billows of life. Storms of sorrow and affliction cannot submerge him, for he is saved by his ever buoyant hope. The tide of passion may swell around him, but he will ever surmount it, for the cord which binds him to the hidden rock has the elasticity of "love," which "suffereth all things, and is kind." Worldly eyes cannot discover that golden band which moors him to eternal truth and goodness; but its hold is firm, its strength invincible. His way of life is above. Drive through it the sharp share of bereavments, and though for a brief season the scar may be traced, yet soon again the lovely flowers of resignation thankfulness, and peace, uplift their heads, and breathe their fragrance upon the air.

Is not such a life attainable? God be praised, he has wrought out this wonder in many an humble soul of whom the world was not worthy.—*Rev. J. C. French, in the Am. Messenger.*

PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

The *Westminster Gazette* declaims against too much physical exercise, and expresses the opinion that physical development is very liable to be carried too far. It says:

"Of course it is a very grand thing to be able to maintain one's rights against half a dozen coal heavers, or to figure as the champion of injured respectability against insolent black-guardism, as Sir Robert Clifton did a little time back in the public streets. But these are exceptional cases, and few men can be pointed out who are distinguished both as pugilists and scholars. But the greatest and most dangerous abuse, and one that ought most sedulously to be discouraged among young men, is that technically known as 'training.' Who cannot appreciate the indignant periods of the ancients when they descry the insane discipline of everen thusiastic athletic? Then as now they studied to bring their bodies to a premature perfection, at the expense of both mind and body for the remainder of their lives. Those who have gone through the severest training become in the end dull, listless and stupid, subject to numerous diseases, and in many instances the ultimate victims of gluttony and drunkenness. Their unnatural vigor seldom lasts more than five years. It was especially remarked by the Greeks that no one who in boyhood won the prize at the Olympic games ever distinguished himself afterward. The three years immediately preceeding seventeen are years of great mental development, and nature cannot at the same time endure any severe taxing of the physical constitution, Prudence therefore, especially at this critical period of life, must ever go hand in hand with vigor, for the evils of excess outweigh by far the evils of deficiency. But as long as due bounds are preserved, athletic sports may ever be hailed as the best friends of mind and body. The Duke of Wellington is reported to have said, when he was looking on at a cricket match, that as long as these were the sports of Englishmen, they need never fear invasion. To this we think we may add a more powerful encouragement, for we sincerely believe that as long as athletic sports hold their proper place in our educational establishments, we need never fear the invasion of degeneracy nor the tyranny of ignorance."

A SOUTHERN GENERAL HANDLES A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT.

General M. Jeff Thompson, a distinguished officer of the Confederate army in Missouri, and previously to the rebellion a prominent lawyer in that State, lately announced his adhesion to the Longstreet party, and advised an acceptance of the reconstruction act. The Southern Democrats, like their Northern allies, immediately commenced to argue against this movement by showering personal abuse on Mr. Thompson. To one of them he replies, and his indignant response gives us a little insight into Southern history during the rebellion. Democracy there, as here, consisted in avoiding conscription, and fighting with words when other men were using bayonets:

NEW YORK, July 15, 1867.

Editor of the Banner, Yazoo, Miss:

SIR: I see in the New York *Herald* of this day an extract from your paper of the 5th inst., in which you have, in your opposition to certain letters written by gentlemen of the South, thought proper to use very disrespectful language about your superiors. From the style in which you speak I judge you to have been one of those miserable, dirty dogs who published an eight-by-ten sheet during the war for no earthly purpose but to avoid conscription, and who to cover up their own cowardice tried to, and in some instances did, break down some of the purest and noblest men in the Confederacy. Probably some of Albert Sidney Johnson's blood is on your hands, and you may be one of the hounds that barked at Joseph E. Johnson, and it may be, if your paper had strength enough and was published to the end of the Confederacy, that many of our mournful mishaps can be partially attributed to your meanness. You should have started earlier, remained longer, endured more hardship, braved more dangers, and surrendered with more regret than either of the gentlemen you name before you should have presumed to have written such an article. I cannot for an instant imagine you to have been a soldier, and suppose you must be a "broken-down politician," an "old dog" or a "little pup;" and, therefore, I will let you pass until I return South, when I will inquire into your antecedents, and if you are worthy of notice I will teach you better manners.

M. JEFF THOMPSON, of New Orleans.

WISDOM FROM BEECHER'S STORY.

From the last installment of Mr. Beecher's "Norwood," in the *Ledger*, we clip the following sententious bits of wisdom:

The important organic changes in our zone take place at the second full seven of years, produce important results even in the coldest temperaments and in the slenderest natures. There is frequently the appearance of new forces in the mind, the displacement of old ones, and an entire change of proportion and balance in the moral and intellectual faculties. Aspirations begin to quicken the soul. Ambitious grow nobler. A scorn of all authority which does not conform to reason or to generous views of duty is frequently seen, and just as frequently misunderstood. The transition from girlhood to womanhood is marked by the development of [illegible]

In estimating the causes of character men ascribe much to circumstances, much to training, and much to the fullness and force of one's original endowments. But there are other elements more subtle, but of profound value in the structure of that most wonderful of all architectures—the character; built up of invisible materials, without sound or force, permanent in its nature, yet in form flexible, and prolific in change. Chief among these is to be reckoned *sympathy of faculties and unity of action.* All natures come to their manhood through some experience of fermentation! With some it is ferment of passion; with some of the affections; and with richly endowed natures it is the ferment of thought and of the moral nature. Some natures squander life-force in intermittent efforts. Their endowments are ample, but they are frittered away uselessly. But where the happy temperament unites in an original and spontaneous harmony of all the parts of one's nature, the augmentation force is but a small part of the good fortune. There is a breadth, a depth, a fertility of experience which yields to single lives more of joy than is possessed by scores of ordinary men.

THE HOME PRESS.

We clip the following from the Chicago *Republican*, and commend it to the consideration of our readers:

"What tells so readily the standard of a town or city as the appearance of its paper; and its youth or age can as well be defined by the observing, by a glance at its newspaper as though a personal observation had been made. The enterprise of its citizens is depicted by its advertisements—their liberality by the looks of the paper. Some papers show a good, solid, healthy foundation, plethoric purses and a well-to-do appearance generally, others show a striving to contend with the grasping thousands around them, trying to wreach out an existence from the close fisted community around them. An occasional metoric display in its columns of telegraph, of local or of editorial, shows what it would do if it had the means, but cannot continue in the expensive work until the support comes which ought to be readily granted. A newspaper is like a Church; it wants fostering at the commencement and for a few years, then as a general thing it can walk alone, and reflect credit upon its location. Take your home paper; it gives you more news of immediate interest than the New York or other distant city papers; it talks for you when no others will speak in your favor; when other localities belie you it stands up for your rights; you always have a champion in your home paper; and those who stand up for you should certainly be well sustained. Your interests are kindred and equal, you rise or fall together. Therefore, it is your interest to support your home paper, not grudgingly, but in a liberal spirit, as a pleasure, not as a disagreeable duty, as an investment that will amply repay the expenditure.

EATING WHILE FATIGUED,—There are very few habits more injurious to health than eating when the body is fatigued. If the brain or any part or organ of the body becomes unduly fatigued, the whole system requires rest, until the nervous influence and the circulation of the blood are equalized throughout the body, before another demand is made upon the vital energies. If the stomach is filled without this rest, the food remains undigested, ferments and becomes sour, and irritates the stomach, producing disease of the digestive organs, and through them, of the whole system.

THERE is a saying of Goethe's—"Talent forms itself in solitude; character in the storms of life."

THERE is a school in Germany to teach how to make lager. How to drink it requires no study.

THE STILL BEAUTY OF NATURE.

If there could be some splendid confusion produced amid the serenity of the present universal order; if some broad constellation should begin to-night to play off from all its lamps, volleys of Bengal lights, that should fall in showers of many colored sparks and fiery serpents, down the spaces of the heavens; or if some blazing and piratical comet should butt and jostle the whole outworks of a system, and rush like a celestial fire-ship, destroying order, and kindling the calm fleets that sail upon the infinite azure into a flame, how many thousands there are that would look up to the skies for the first time, wish, wonder and awe, and exclaim inwardly: "Surely there is the finger of God." They do not see anything surprising or subduing in the punctual rise and steady setting of the sun, and its imperial and boundless bounty; and yet there is enough fire in the sun to spirt any quantity of flaming and fantastic jets; it could fill the whole space between Mercury and Neptune with brilliant pyrotechnics and jubilee displays, such as children gaze at and clap their hands. But the great old sun is not selfish, and has no French ambition for such tawdry glories. It reserves its fires, keeps them stored in its breast, spills over no sheets of flame from its high caldron, but shoots still and steadily its clean, white beams into the other; these evoke flowers from the bosom of every globe, and paint the far off satellites of Uranus with silver beauty.—*Thomas King.*

RED TAPE ILLUSTRATED.

A Prussian officer, inspecting a military post found a sentry leisurely walking his beat before a dilapidated and empty storehouse. No one could give him any information as to why the sentinel was there, except that it was a "custom of the post." His curiosity being aroused, he examined the records of the war office, and in an old report, dated a hundred and thirty years before, found that once the door of that storehouse had been painted, and a guard had been placed there to warn persons of the wet paint. The officer in charge was ordered away, and the storehouse guard became a traditionary and punctually performed duty of the post. This anecdote is matched by one that is told of the English service. Many years ago a detachment of troops was ordered to some out of the way place in India, and a requisition was made for clothing and medicines for the use of the soldiers. In a short time the post was broken up, but as the orders for supplies had not been countermanded, they were sent regularly every year for a good portion of a century, in perfect oblivion of the fact that there were no troops there to wear uniforms or take medicines.

MAXIMS OF BISHOP MIDDLETON.—Persevere against discouragements, Keep your temper. Employ leisure in study and always have some work in hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self possession, and do not be talked out of conviction. Rise early, and be an economist of time. Maintain dignity without the appearance of pride; manner is something with everybody, and everything with some. Be guarded in discourse, attentive and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask. Think nothing in conduct unimportant or indifferent. Rather set than follow examples. Practice strict temperance, and in your transactions, remember the final account.

WOMAN'S LOVE.—Women generally love less for youth, beauty, or fortune, than for fame; especially the high minded portion of the sex; and this proves the purity of their affections; for what, after all, can be the object of true love, but mind—the high and noble mind—which attests itself by the loud voice of fame, and the reluctant evidences of envious mankind? A noble spirited woman in the prime of youth and morning of beauty—whom she will choose? on whom bestow her affections? Not on a gay youth of her own age, priding himself on his smooth face and flexible form. She will turn away from the fair brow without a wreath of laurel, and delicate hands that have reaped no harvest from the field of honor, and place her heart in the custody of him whose vigor, and energy of thought have gained a place among the great of the world.

GENERALS HINDMAN AND CHALMERS, men who did good fighting for the Confederate cause in the army of the Southwest from Shiloh to the disastrous onset at Nashville, have enrolled themselves in the Southern wing of the Republican party, led by Longstreet, Jeff Thompson, Gov. Brown, Barksdale, Gen. S. B. Buckner, and others. An aggressive and practical party attracts all the aggressive and practical men of the country. No man thoroughly alive to the interests and future of this land can afford to sleep with the Democracy at such a time as this.—*Philadelphia Press.*

MENTAL labor is not in itself likely to interfere with digestion. In fact, he who has the largest and most active brain ought to have the easiest and best digestion, other things being equal. It is not brain work, but brain worry that interferes with the activity of the stomach. The action of the pneumo-gastric nerve, by which the nerve force is carried from the brain to the stomach, is not influenced to a morbid degree by intellectual activity; but it is materially and

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1867.

UNION STATE NOMINATION.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. RICHARDS, Fulton County.
JOHN WELLER, Somerset County.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
M. A. POINTS, Bedford Borough.
TREASURER,
JOHN R. JORDAN, Bedford Borough.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KARNS, Hopewell.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
ADAM ULERY, Middle Woodberry.
AUDITOR,
JOHN S. SWARTZ, Snake Spring.

UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN,
J. H. LONGENECKER, BEDFORD BOROUGH.
SECRETARY,
D. S. ELLIOTT, BEDFORD BOROUGH.

CHARLES REA,	W. A. STAILEY.
JOHN A. GUMP.	WILSON MCDANIEL.
A. J. WIGTON.	E. EICHELBERGER.
JOSIAH ORT.	JOSIAH LEHMAN.
JOHN C. VICKROY.	HENRY B. MOCK.
CALVIN MULLEN.	J. E. COLVIN.
JOHN W. SMITH.	JOHN BAKER.
JESSE GELLER.	H. C. LASHLEY.
JOHN T. SHIRLEY.	SAMUEL SHAFFER.
JACOB EVANS.	WILLIAM SMITH.
JAMES R. O'NEAL.	J. T. KEYRING.
W. HULL.	

THE TRUE ISSUE.

Hon. George Sharswood and Hon. H. W. Williams stand as opposing candidates on the tickets of the respective parties in the coming political contest. The contest is not between them as individuals, but as the representatives of fixed and well defined principles. Williams is a sound lawyer and an acceptable Judge; Sharswood is the same, and in these respects many persons might be disposed to say that it is of small consequence which is elected. Not so, however, the principles which they represent are directly antagonistic, diametrically opposed. Judge Sharswood represents the principles of the party that precipitated the country into the bloodiest civil war ever recorded in the pages of ancient or modern history; and although overwhelmed and defeated, its adherents are now assiduously striving to obtain by legislative enactments and judicial decisions the triumph which they sought in vain on the bloody field of battle. The election of Judge Sharswood would be regarded by the men who sought our national destruction as a step toward reversing the verdict of the people rendered at the point of a million bayonets, and at the cost of hundreds of thousands of most valuable lives, and thousands of millions of hard earned treasure. It would once more check the work of reconstruction in the lately rebellious States, and in every part of the country inspire the enemies of the Union and true republican liberty with fresh hopes of a final triumph. In short the election of Judge Sharswood to the Supreme bench, at the present time, would be scarcely less than a national calamity. His whole life and all his public acts and professions have been thoroughly identified with the party of slavery, nullification, State rights, secession and rebellion, and to-day he is its candidate, and as such the representative and exponent of its political faith.

On the other hand Judge Williams is the representative of progressive Republicanism, and the exponent of its principles. He is the standard-bearer of the party whose whole history has been a continual struggle for the upholding and carrying out of the great principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence, the right of all men, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. With this as its guiding star it has never swerved from the faith for which our revolutionary fathers fought and bled, and to-day after having preserved the nation from the parricidal hands of its own rebellious people, still stands forth as the champion of the largest liberty consistent with the safety and unity of a free and intelligent people. It is on such a broad and comprehensive platform, that Judge Williams stands as the candidate of the Republican party, and the representative of the only true principles on which to found and preserve free institutions. The issue then as we have already said is not between the two men as individuals, but as the representatives and exponents of great principles. On the one hand stands Sharswood, the representative of a party and principles that for half a century has vainly striven to check the wheels of progress, turn back the tide of human civilization, and convert a continent dedicated to freedom, by the blood of our revolutionary martyrs, into a slave mart for the buying and selling of human beings, and which in its last desperate effort has deluged our fair heritage with the blood of our fathers, husbands, sons and brothers, and darkened the pages of our country's history, with the records of Andersonville, Belle Isle and Libby prisons.

On the other hand is Judge Williams, the candidate and representative of a party and principles, that aim to elevate the human race to the highest attainable intelligence and liberty—to dedicate our whole country to untrammelled freedom—to give homes to the poor, security to the rich, and happiness to all—to raise the fallen, educate the ignorant, and enable all to use to the best advantage, for their own personal welfare, all the powers of mind and body with which an all-wise Providence has endowed them—to secure to every man, woman and child in the nation, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as far as not inconsistent with the rights of their fellow men. In such a contest none need be mistaken. The issue is clear and unmistakable, and none but the wilfully blind can err. The men who fought and bled for a united country, they who gave up their best beloved that our liberties might be preserved, none who stood by the country in the hour of her greatest peril, will now be found betraying her into the hands of her enemies.

IN THE Surratt trial, the evidence closed on Saturday last, and the argument for the prosecution was begun.

☞ We see it stated in the Adams *Sentinel* that Hon. Edward McPherson proposes to donate $217.25, received by him as Captain of Company K, 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, to the erection of a monument in honor of the Adams county soldiers who fell in the war for the Union. Mac. is getting liberal!

☞ It is very amusing to see the effort being made, by our cotemporaries of the Copperhead persuasion, to explain away Judge Sharswood's opinion on the Constitutionality of the Government currency. It is evident that very few of these apologists have read the document. We will publish it in a week or two.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

MOUNDSVILLE, July 29, 1867.

Editors Bedford Inquirer: Thinking some of my friends in Old Bedford would like to know where I am, I propose to furnish them the information through the columns of that good and loyal old sheet—THE INQUIRER. I will first try to describe the pleasant little town of "Moundsville" the County seat of Marshall Co. West Va. my present place of residence. There are two parts or precincts, as the citizens call them here, one is called Upper town, and the other Lower or old town. Upper town is the neatest and prettiest part of the place, from the fact there are no works of any kind going on, and it is so far from the Rail Road that it is free from all the black smoke and soot that generally comes from steam engines. It is on a very nice rise of ground, with a beautiful view of the broad Ohio river. The citizens have a fair view of all the boats passing up and down the river, also have a nice view of the West Virginia Penitentiary that is going up at this place. It is being built of cut stone, the building alone covers three acres of ground, and the entire enclosure is ten acres with a wall twenty feet high. What they have now to keep the Prisoners in, is something similar to the "Andersonville Prison" or stockade, twenty feet high, with a sentry box in each corner. Within two hundred yards of the Prison is a Mound, one of the largest in the Mississippi Valley. It is seventy feet in perpendicular height, with a circumference at the base of eight hundred and twenty feet. The form of it is what we call a truncated cone, with a summit diameter of sixty-three feet. It is one of the most interesting things I have ever seen. There is a room in it called "The Tablet Room or Chamber" where there was a skeleton of a human being found seven feet in height, also wristlets, made of copper, beads, shells, and a great many ornaments of different kinds. In the "Tablet Chamber" was found a round stone or some kind of metal with curious marks on it, which as yet no one has been able to decipher. In the centre of the Mound is a hole, about ten feet in diameter, dug down on a level with the base and all walled up with brick, and which you can see from the top, of one of the rooms; I heard some one say there were some two or three more rooms. This one room was at one time (not many years ago) used as an Ice Cream Saloon, with a Round House on the top. There are several of these Mounds in this county but none as large as this one. There are very large trees growing on the sides of it, some of them, I would suppose to be three feet thick and are in circles around the Mound. I have inquired if there is a history of this wonderful place, but it appears no one knows any thing about it, except what the gentleman knows that owns it. It was owned by a company some years ago, but is owned at present by Colonel Lockwood, formerly of the 12th Regiment of West Virginia Infantry.

The part of town I reside in, is Old town, where we have a Kegg Factory, two Steam Flouring Mills, Wharf, Post Office, a Boot and Shoe Store, two Dry good Stores, and a very nice Drug Store kept by a good old friend, Dr. J. Reichter, formerly of Bedford where he practiced Medicine for sixteen years. There is a great amount of business done in this part of town double the amount there is in Upper town. The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. passes through this part and we have four daily trains with an accommodation train to Wheeling at 7 o'clock every morning, (Sundays excepted.) As it is getting late I must stop writing for the present, and will try and gather another for some of my young friends on the system of Free Schools in this State.

Your Obedient Servent,
JAS. A. GILCHRIEST.

ADDRESS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ROOMS,
HARRISBURG, July, 26, 1867.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Fellow Citizens:—The official term of Geo. W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, is about to expire; and under the Constitution his successor will be elected on the second Tuesday of October next. This election is every way important, and the more so, because of the great principles and issues involved, and of the fact that the term is for fifteen years,

All the powers of our governments, both National and State, are divided into three classes: the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. The people are the source of all power, and our Constitutions provide the manner in which all offices shall be filled, and the terms for which they shall be held. The National judiciary being for life, and that of the State Judiciary fifteen years, changes in these tribunals are wrought more slowly than in the other branches of the Government; and hence should be made with the greater caution and wisdom; for nothing is of greater public importance than a wise and patriotic judiciary. Our past history shows a constant tendency in these several departments to enlarge their respective jurisdictions, and occasionally to encroach on each other; and especially is this true of the judiciary. It is but recently the Supreme Court of the United States, in the interests of slavery, gravely undertook to overturn the foundations of the Government on that question, and to nullify and destroy acts of Congress enacted by the men who made the Constitution. The Dred Scott decision virtually legalized and extended slavery over all the Territories of the Union, in defiance of Congress and the people; and laid down principles, which, but for subsequent events, would have extended slavery and made it lawful in all the States. And after the recent civil war was inaugurated, our State judicary, by a denial of the constitutional powers of Congress and of our State legislature, in measures absolutely necessary to carry on the war and save the nation, so, imperiled our cause as to make itelligent patriots everywhere tremble for the issue of the contest. True, these false theories did not prevail. But it is equally true the continued assertion of them paralyzed the arms of both the National and State Governments, distracted and disheartened our people, gave aid and comfort to the enemy, prolonged the war, and added immeasurably to our sacrifices of blood and treasure. Hence it is, "That warned by past misfortunes, we ask that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people, to the end that the Court may never again, by unjust decisions, seek to set aside laws vital to the nation."

Who, then, are HENRY W. WILLIAMS and GEORGE SHARSWOOD, the candidates for this vacant seat upon the Supreme bench? What are their past records, and where do they stand, in these eventful times, and on these momentous issues? The weal or woe of the Commonwealth, and perhaps of the nation, is involved in these questions; and it behooves every patriotic voter in the State to examine them with care.

Of Judge Williams, the Union Republican candidate, we here propose to give no extended biography. He is a high toned Christian gentleman, about forty six years of age, a ripe scholar, a learned and eminent lawyer, with fifteen years, judicial experience, on the bench of the District Court of Allegheny county. He was first elected judge in 1851, when he ran over one thousand votes ahead of his ticket, and was re-elected in 1861, by the unanimous vote of all parties. The following extract from an editorial in the Pittsburg *Post* (the principal Democratic paper of the West), shows the estimation in which he is held by political adversaries;

"The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is a good one. *He was the best man named before the Republican Convention*, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated."

He is of the Webster and Clay school of politics, and during the recent civil war, from the beginning to the end, did everything in his power, through his means, his voice, and his votes, to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of the loyal people in the struggle to maintain the Union.

Who, and what Judge Sharswood is, as a public man, will appear from what follows:

Early in the history of this nation political sentiment became divided on the powers of the National and State governments, and their true relations to each other. On these divisions two great parties were subsequently founded. The one, known as the State Rights party, had John C. Calhoun for its champion; and the other, for its recognized leader, had the great expounder of the Constitution, Daniel Webster. The former held free trade, and the right of nullification and secession, as cardinal doctrines, denying the constitutional power of Congress to impose duties for protection, and claiming nullification and secession as inherent rights of a State. The latter denied these assumptions, and between these conflicting principles and parties there has been perpetual warfare. In the main, the old Whig party ranged itself under the banner of Webster, and the Democratic party under that of Calhoun. One of the legitimate fruits of the States rights doctrine was the rebellion of 1833, in South Carolina; the avowed object of which was to nullify the protective tariff law of Congress, enacted in 1828. The country at that time was saved from a disastrous civil war by the firmness of President Jackson, the wisdom of Congress, and the patriotism of General Scott. That effort at rebellion and civil war failed; and the principle on which it was based was repudiated. But in 1860 and 1861 South Carolina, and other rebel States, again endeavored to put in force their States rights doctrine of secession. The sympathy, imbecility, and connivance of President Buchanan, and his advisers, so contributed to the success of the effort, that its consummation could only be prevented by a long, desperate, and bloody civil war. In the end, and after fearful sacrifices of life and treasure, the rights and power of the National Government were again vindicated; and the Calhoun doctrine of secession was again overthrown. Such at least has been the popular conviction, and cause for rejoicing; and even the worst of Southern rebels have been compelled to confess it, and for awhile, at least, to cease weeping over their "lost cause." Strange, sad, and incredible as it may seem, we are already called upon to fight these great issues over again! The Democratic party, with Judge Sharswood for its leader, and with Free Trade, State Rights and Secession upon its banner, is again marshaling its hosts and now summoning us to the field of political combat, on these same issues! That party, at their National Conventions in 1856 and 1860, readopted what are known as the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799, as part of their platforms. These resolutions are known as the embodiment of the old State rights and Calhoun doctrines. They do not regard the relations of the States or people thereof to the United States as constituting a *government*, in the ordinary and proper sense of the term, but declare them to be merely a *compact*, and that "*as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself*, AS WELL OF INFRACTIONS, AS OF THE MODE AND MEASURE OF REDRESS."

Under this free Democratic charter for rebellion, the lawful election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States was claimed by the people of the rebel States as an "infraction" of the "compact;" and they chose secession and civil war as the "*mode*," and the destruction of the Union and State independence as "*the measures of redress.*" The Democratic party at its last National Convention proclaimed the war a failure; and it has now put in the field a life long Free Trade and State Rights candidate, whom Judge Black endorses as one who "will stand by the Constitution and give pure law"—viz; who will stand by the Constitution as the State Rights party construe it, and give as such "pure law" as Judge Black has given President BUCHANAN and ANDREW JOHNSON.

Judge SHARSWOOD and his party friends have not only denied the lawful power of the National Government to coerce a rebellious State, to make and enforce a draft, to make paper money a legal tender, to emancipate and arm negroes, to punish rebels and traitors by disfranchisement, to suspend the writ of *habeas Corpus* in time of rebellion, or to arrest and try offenders in time of war by court martial; but they hold that all these things, though actually done, were illegally and wrongfully done, *and therefore settled nothing!* Or, as the Democratic organ (the *Philadelphia Age*), in a recent elaborate editorial on the Republican State platform, thus expresses the same idea: "We put it to the sober thoughts of the people of Pennsylvania, whether they would not have all these grave pending questions decided according to law, and not according to war, JUST, IN FACT, AS THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN DECIDED HAD THEY ARISEN EIGHT YEARS AGO, OR HAD NO WAR TAKEN PLACE."

Is, then, the "lost cause" not lost? Has the late dreadful war decided nothing? Is the right of secession an open question? Has slavery not been abolished? Are not the four millions of bondsmen free? Has our national debt no legal existence? Have the victors no power over the vanquished? Have the rebel States and people lost no rights by rebellion? Have our sacrifices of blood and treasure been all made in vain? Fellow citizens, weigh well these solemn questions, and answer them at the ballot box on the second Tuesday of October next.

Having concluded to reserve for a future occasion some remarks on party organization and other topics, this address might here properly close. But it may be asked by some, is Judge Sharswood, indeed, the political heretic herein set forth? "A man is known by the company he keeps," says the old adage. We have the right to assume, and have assumed, that the Judge is of the same political faith as his party, and the public will hold him responsible for all the guilty acts and omissions of his party. There can be no mistaking the true position of the man who recently delivered an elaborate opinion denying the constitutional power of Congress to make paper money a legal tender. (*See the case of Borie vs Trott, Legal Intelligencer of March 18th, 1864, page 92.*) And when we go further back; and examine his early history, we find ample justification for all we have written, and more. So long ago as April, 1834, he appeared as "The Orator of the Day," at a meeting of a States, Rights Association, in Philadelphia. We here copy some of the proceedings of that interesting convocation from "*The Examiner and Journal of Political Economy, Devoted to the Advancement of the Cause of State Rights and Free Trade,*" *Vol. 1, page 309.*

The orator on that occasion delivered a long and carefully prepared vindication and eulogy of the State Rights Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, herein before cited; and summed up his elaborate endorsements thereof as follows:

"*We come back to our starting place, and finding nothing in the Constitution establishing any final judge of the enumerated powers, prohibitions, and reserved rights, it must rest upon the admitted principles of general law, in cases of compact between parties having no common superior.* EACH STATE HAS THE RIGHT TO JUDGE FOR ITSELF OF THE INFRACTIONS OF THE COMPACT, AND TO CHOOSE FOR ITSELF THE MOST PROPER AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES."

The better to exhibit still further if possible, the true character of that meeting and its distinguished orator, the following toasts are copied from the proceeding (*Same vol., p. 212*):

TOAST: "JOHN C. CALHOUN—The first to throw himself into the breach against Federal usurpation. *May he live to see his principles predominant throughout the world.*

TOAST: "*The Patriots, otherwise called Nullifers of South Carolina*—their memories will be cherished when the advocates of the Force Bill are forgotten, or remembered with execration."

TOAST: "*The State of South Carolina—as her principles are cherished, we need not fear usurpation* either in the Legislative, Judicial, or Executive departments of the Governments.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun was among those invited to this meeting by Judge Sharswood and others; but declined in a published letter of sympathy.

We thus submit, as briefly as possible, the record of the Democratic candidate, and of the party which placed him in nomination. We feel that no added comments could do justice to the subject; and only ask you, fellow citizens, to examine the whole record with care, and under a sense of your solemn responsibilities to your country, render your verdict at the ensuing election. By order of the Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY,
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Sec'ys.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Removal of District Commanders.—Summing up the Surratt Case.—Removal of the Governor of Texas.—Army officers under Arrest, &c., &c.,

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1867.—

It appears that the official copy of the supplemental Reconstruction act was issued a few days since from the State Department so full of errors that it has been found necessary to issue a new copy, which has been carefully compared with the enrolled bill. The erroneous copy has led to the impression in some quarters that the supplemental act deprives the President of all power of removal of District commanders, and places it in the hands of Gen. Grant. The correct copy shows that this is not true. The President retains that power, and the rumor is still reiterated that he will apply it to General Sheridan, and supersede that officer by appointing either Gen. Thomas or Gen. Hancock. The matter, however, was not mentioned in the Cabinet meeting on the 26th, and the rumor still seems to find but little credence in official circles.

The summing up of the counsel in the Surratt trial commenced on the 26th on behalf of the prosecution. The court room was crowded to suffocation and the interest in the trial is intensified as it draws so near its end. Surratt winced a good deal, when the District Attorney was denouncing him as a spy, blockade runner, murderer and assassin, and seemed visibly affected when the counsel charged that he deserted his mother at the scaffold.

The Government has advices that its special bearer of dispatches has at last reached the City of Mexico, and delivered to Mr. Ottenburg notice of his appointment as Minister to Mexico, a commission for which, however, has never been issued, together with the dispatches of the State Department Some of these dispatches related to steps to prevent the execution of Maximilian.

A dispatch from New Orleans says that Gen. Sheridan will probably appoint Judge Paschal Governor of Texas in place of Gov. Throckmorton.

It is rumored that Gen. Sickles has placed under arrest several military officers, on duty in North Carolina, for interfering with political matters in that State.

FROM MEXICO.

Fighting still going on.—The Liberals Prosecuting the Catholic Church.—A Cathedral Despoiled and a Chapel Levelled, &c. &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The *Bulletin's* Colima letter of July 12 states that General Jomeuez had defeated the troops of General Alvarez, and driven him entirely out of the State, Colima fared better than any other part of the country. Communication had been opened with the interior, and specie remittances formerly made via Tampico and Vera Cruz are now made by Colima. The last steamer took $2,000,000 from Mazatlan to Panama, and the steamer takes $350,000 to San Francisco. The largest portion of these remittances belong to residents of Mexico.

The removal of Palausi, and the appointment of Chausegenes, give general satisfaction.

General Corona, with 8,000 troops, is in Guadalajara, whence he will march in a few days to attack Tepic, which Losada keeps with 8,000 to 10,000 men.

The Havana *Brousse* says the Liberal authorities of the City of Mexico are persecuting the Catholic church. They stripped the Cathedral of all its ornaments and silver ware, and arrested the Bishop of Jalapa, the Abbot of Guadaloupe and Dr. Arrillaga, Superior of the Jesuits, who are held in close confinement. The latter two are over eighty years old. The charge against the Bishop of Jalapa is that he acted as alternate for the Arch Bishop of Mexico in the council of the Regency, and against the Abbot that he took part in the deliberations of the Assembly of Notables. It is also stated the famous Chapel of the Rosary has been levelled by the Liberals.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE United States Circuit Court of Virginia is in session at Richmond, engaged on tobacco and whisky fraud cases.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL BRICE has produced evidence before the Investigating Committee to show that he has had nothing to do with the frauds in the Paymaster's Bureau.

THE Republicans have made arrangements for a thorough canvass of Ohio during the pending campaign, and Senators Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Patterson, of New Hampshire, have promised to participate.

A PISTOL fight came off at Frankfort, Kentucky, on Thursday, between two men named Nicholas and Bridgeford. The former was killed and the latter will lose a leg.

BY order of the British War Office, a trial of American fifteen-inch Rodman guns was held in the presence of a number of naval and military officers and experts. It was proved by tests to which the gun was submitted that no iron or steel armor yet in vented is capable of resisting its projectiles.

A SHOCKING case of matricide occurred on Wednesday, at Chilicothe, Ohio. A young man named Hunter was standing in a front room with several companions all very drunk, when Hunter's mother came to the party and and implored her son to accompany her home. Suddenly he seemed seized with frenzy, rushed into the street, and, picking up a heavy stone, threw it into the group. The fatal missile struck his mother on the temple. She died in ten minutes. Hunter and his companions was arrested.

FIFTEEN speakers have been sent South during the past week by the Republican Congressional Executive Committee, to assist in the canvass now going on in that section. They have been sent to the Carolinas and Mississippi. Funds have also been sent to the several Union State Committees. Gen. Brisbin, of Kentucky, will stump the State of Alabama during the month of August.

A HONDURAS correspondent says: Another steamer arrived from the United States with a large number of emigrants. As inducements to settlers the legislature exempts all imigrants from duties and taxes for three years after their arrival, and admits their stock, implements, furniture and provisions free, and gives land and money to each able bodied settler.

THE editor of the New Castle *Gazette* (democratic) has been to Philadelphia, to see if he could draw any consolation from the political aspect as presented in that section of the Commonwealth. After surveying the field, he exclaimed in agony of spirit, "Oh, Lord! how long?" We suspect he will wait a good while before getting an answer to suit HIM.

AN Omaha special says: Seventy-five Indians attacked a surveying party of the Union Pacific Railroad, on Bitter Creek, on the 23d, mortally wounding B. F. Brown, Engineer in charge of the party. Brown died on the 23d. The Indians virtually have possession of the railroad between Fort Saunders and Fort Bridger.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivered a sermon in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on "The Nobility of Labor," in which he said that more public men of eminence had started from the business of type setting than probably from any other occupation.

[Chartered with Ample Powers.]

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

The second Collegiate year will commence ON MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.

This Institution has been Chartered by the Legislature of the State with full Collegiate powers, and the following courses of Study, in which it is proposed to graduate Students, have been adopted, viz:

An Elementary Course for Teachers	(*B. E.*).
A Scientific Course,	(*B. S.*).
A Ladies' Course,	(*M. A.*).
A Classical Course,	*A. B*).
A Biblical Course	(*B. B. S.*).

The School is intended to supply a great public want and instruction is given in all branches of a common, a liberal, or an ornamental education. There is a primary or model school connected with the Institution, and also a Commercial Course, so that Students of any grade will be received and will be put into suitable Classes. With superior accommodations, first-class teachers, a location not excelled by any in accessibility and healthfulness, and in the general morals of the community, we offer to parents and guardians a pleasant home, where their children and wards will be properly cared for and will be subjected to the best training.

EXPENSES:

For Boarding, Washing, Light Fuel, and Tuition, with furnished room, for Fall Term of 18 weeks	$88.50
Instrumental Music	18.00
Double-Entry Book Keeping, (in classes)	15.00
Painting and Fancy Work, at usual rates.	

For catalogue and further particulars, address
Rev. T.R. VICKROY, A. M., President,
Dec. 14:66:1vr Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS

Are still ahead of all competitors and stand unrivalled in POWER, PURITY OF TONE and BRILLIANCY, and all other points which go to

The "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is the greatest of all modern improvements on reed instruments. It CHARMS and SURPRISES all who hear it, by its wonderful resemblance to the HUMAN VOICE. Do not confound this with the common tremolo in use. It is entirely different, and far superior to any other.

For sale wholesale and retail by.
E. M. BRUCE,
18 N. Seventh Street, Philadelphia.
☞ Send for descriptive circular and price list.

The effect of your "TREMOLO" is entirely new to me, and is certainly the *best* I ever heard.—*Geo. W. Morgan.* (The first Organist of America.

NO TREMOLO has yet been invented that will in any degree compare with this for beauty of effect. In fact, it seems to me to be absolutely perfect.—*Wm. A. Johnson, Pipe Organ Builder.*

ESTEY'S Cottage Organs are without a superior for exceedingly quick articulation and round tone—the essential features in instruments of this class.—*Geo. Jardine, Pipe Organ Builder.*

The Cottage Organ is the best of its class I ever saw, and the best adapted for church music of any in use.—*C. Heintz, Organist, Findlay, O.*

I am much pleased with the Cottage Organ which I purchased from you; it combines sweetness and power in an unusual degree, and is quite a favorite in our family circle.—*Bishop Simpson.*

We know of no organs of the class which possess so many valuable qualities.—*Independent.*

For the parlor, its sweetness is remarkable; for the church it has a power more organ-like than anything we have seen.—*Methodist.*

Persons wishing to purchase an organ are requested to examine the Esty instruments now in use at the Presbyterian and Episcopal Church, Bedford. July 12 1867 9m

TO CAPITALISTS.

I have for sale, on easy terms, over **200,000 acres of Farming, Timber, and Mineral Lands,** situate in Bedford, Centre, Clearfield, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset, Westmoreland, and other counties, in Pennsylvania, which will be sold in tracts ranging from 100 to 10,000 acres:

FARMS: Several fine limestone farms near Bedford.
FARMING LANDS: With limestone and red slate soils.
TANNERIES, and five sites for same, with large tracts of rock oak timber.
FURNACES AND FORGES, and sites for same, with large tracts of timber and iron ore lands.
WATER PRIVILEGES, on never failing streams.
IRON ORES: Bog, Specular, Fossil and Hematite. Fossil vein from 3 to 5 feet thick. Hematite bed from 10 to 40 feet thick.
COAL AND COLLERIES: Collieries in full operation, with houses, shutes, tracks, cars, &c. Undeveloped Coal Lands with a seam 20 feet thick. Also, gas, cannel and anthracite coal lands.
TIMBER: Large tracts covered with white and yellow pine, spruce and hemlock, red, white and rock oak, chesnut, walnut, locust, cherry, poplar, &c. &c. Also, Steam Saw Mills.
FIRE CLAY, of superior quality for making fire brick.
SAND STONE, of pure quality, for making glass, &c.
ALSO, farms, and farming, timber and mineral lands in all Western, Southern and Pacific States, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.
WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
Attorney at Law,
July 19:3m Bedford, Pa.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE.—The Annual Assessment for Bedford County, of all persons liable to Tax on Incomes, Articles in Schedule A, and also of all persons required to pay Special Tax on Business having been completed, notice is hereby given that the Taxes aforesaid have become due and payable, and will be received at the office of J. W. Lingenfelter, in Bedford, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 13th and 14th of August, or at my office prior to that time.

PENALTIES.—All persons who fail to pay their annual tax prior to the 20th day of August, will be duly notified of their neglect, for which a fee of twenty (20) cents and four cents for each mile travelled in serving the notice will be charged.

Persons doing business without having paid a special tax therefor, are liable to a penalty of three times the amount of said tax, a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for two years.
C. W. ASHCOM, Collector.
Hopewell, Pa., July 19:2t.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

NEW GOODS AND NEW TREMS

CASH & PRODUCE STORE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

Has just returned from the East and is now opening a NEW and

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS

BOUGHT AT THE LATE DECLINE IN PRICES.

The following comprise a few of the prices:

CALICOES:
8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 cts. per yard.
MUSLINS:
10, 12, 15, 18, 20, best at 22 cts. per yard.
CASIMERES:
75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.50 per yard.
COTTONADE (pant. stuff):
18¾, 25, 30, 40, 50 cts. per yard.
GINGHAMS:
12 cents up to 25 cents per yard.
LADIES' HOSE:
12, 13, 20, 25, 50 cents per pair.
GENTS' HALF HOSE:
12, 20, 25, 40, 50 cents per pair.
BOOTS & SHOES, all sizes and prices.
HATS:
A large assortment from 15 cents up.
COFFEE:
25, 28 and 30 cents per pound.
GREEN and BLACK TEAS:
from $1.50 to $2.00 per pound.
SUGARS:
12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and best 19 cents
CLOTHING:
Linen Coats $1.50, $1.75, $2.00.
A large assortment of all kinds of Men's and Boys' Clothing.
RICE 12 cents a pound.

We will sell goods for
CASH OR PRODUCE ONLY,
unless otherwise specified, and then we will require a Note WITH INTEREST FROM DATE, and in no case will these terms be deviated from. We expect to sell Goods at such LOW PRICES that the consumers will see at once that it is to their own interest to buy for Cash or Produce. Cash buyers always save at least 10 per cent., and in a Cash Store there are no bad debts to be made up by charging the prompt paying customer a little more to make up losses.

J. M. SHOEMAKER,
No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.
June 28, 1867:6m

NEW FANCY AND MILLINERY STORE

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

MRS. BORDER & CO.,

(at the store lately occupied by Mrs. Carn & Co.,) have just received the best assortment of FANCY, DRY AND MILLINERY GOODS that has ever been brought to this place, which they will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH; consisting, in part, of

PERSIAN TWILLS,
WOOL DE LAINES,
PURE MOHAIR LUSTRES,
DE LAINES,
CALICOS,
MUSLINS,
WHITE COLORED CAMBRICS,
SACKING FLANNELS,
CLOTH FOR SACKS, &c.,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHAWLS,
NOTIONS, in great variety, Kid, Beaver, Buck, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves; Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Dress Buttons and Trimmings in great variety, Paper and Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies and gents. Worsted and Cotton Broiding, Braids, Velvet Ribbons, black and bright colors, Crape Veils, and Silk Tissue for Veils; Hopkins' "Own Make" Hoop Skirts, all sizes; G. W. Laird's Bloom of Youth, for the complexion, &c.
MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c. ☞ Millenery work done on short notice, in the neatest and latest styles.
☞ Call and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere. We will show our goods with pleasure free of charge. [May10:3m.]

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

REESE & SLAGLE, Pro's.

O. K. DAVIS, Sup't.

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. We call the attention of Tanners to our oven for burning tan under Steam Boilers.

TERMS REASONABLE. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

May 17.-6m. REESE & SLAGLE.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.

He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*

☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

THREE DOZEN MORE!!

Of those everlasting Cog Wheel Clothes Wringers, warranted to please, just received at HARTLEY & METZGER'S, who have on hand a half dozen of Gipson's Champion Ohio Clothes Washers, all that is unsold out of a 100 brought to Bedford within a year. [may24.

ALL KINDS OF IMPLEMENTS and Machinery for Farmers at HARTLEY & METZGER'S. Scythes and Sneds, Horse Rakes of different kinds, Hand Rakes, Pitch Forks, Horse Forks, Water Cans, Scythe Stones and Rifles. [may24.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggist

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulent is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

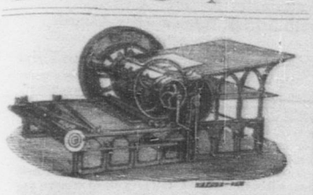
For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1867.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. Alex. R. Agnew is the authorized agent for the Inquirer, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. Agnew will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

Directory.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—George Mardorff.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Ritchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. P. C. Reamer.
Auditors—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—Samuel Waters.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Juniata Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evening of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

☞ The Cemetery Association will sell lots at public sale to-day. Attend and purchase.

Magnolia Water.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.-2t

☞ We call attention to forms advertized in to-day's Inquirer by the editors of this paper.-tf.

☞ A new Grover & Baker $55 Sewing Machine for sale—one half cash and the balance in a reasonable time. Apply to Box 61, Bedford. tf.

Any person desiring a Scholarship of the Quaker City College, Philadelphia, one of the best Business Colleges in the United States, can be supplied, on reasonable terms, by applying to us.-tf.

John W. Snowden, late private of Company E, 2nd Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry volunteers, is represented to have died in one of the southern prisons during the rebellion. Any person acquainted with the circumstances and date of his death will confer a great favor upon his parents by communicating the facts to the editors of the Inquirer.-tf

Bounty Committee!—*Heirs of deceased prisoners entitled to Commutation of Rations*—The heirs of prisoners who died in any of the Southern prisons are entitled to recover the Commutation for Rations provided by Act of Congress approved March 2, 1867. Widows, children and parents who are entitled to Ration money can procure it by applying to Durborrow & Lutz.-tf.

A Good Hit.—An editor who seems to have lost his temper, gets off the following well merited hit:

"Those fellows who don't take their home paper, watch them: they are always on the alert on publication day, and when the papers come around to your place of business, are the first to snatch it up; failing in this, they read it over your shoulders, too impatient to demean themselves in a respectful manner. Spot these fellows. They are the small-souled, stingy handful, who go through the world on other folk's money."

A Correspondent of the *Delaware County Republican*, in speaking of the visit of Gov. Geary to the Springs, pays the following tribute to the Republican Brass Band of this place:

"As an evidence of his popularity, we may state that while on his way to the Springs he was met by the Republican Brass Band, a well organized and efficient musical association of young men, who escorted him to his quarters."

We hope the members of that organization will take this compliment kindly, and endeavor in the future, as they have in the past, to merit the praise of the public in their actions.

Notice.—I take this method of informing my friends and customers that I have this day sold to Rev. H. Heckerman and son, my Drug Store. All those indebted to me will please settle immediately, as I design leaving Bedford in a few weeks. Recommending my successors to all my patrons and customers, and returning thanks for the patronage extended to me.

I am respectfully,
J. L. Lewis.

Bedford, Pa., July 18, 1867.-2t.

"Blessed be the Man who first Invented Sleep," quoth Sancho Panza. Sleep has often been "murdered." not in Macbeth's case only, but in many modern instances, by Indigestion, Nervous Disorders, Headache and a host of other complaints. For all such there is a remedy, and sufferers may now exclaim, "Blessed be the man who invented the Plantation Bitters!" This delicious Cordial and fine Tonic is now hailed by millions as the great Health-Giver and Restorer. Resolve to buy a bottle, and don't "sleep on it." "Be wise in time."-2t

The Road to the Springs.—Previous to the recent rains, a ride to the Springs, at any time between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., of a clear day, was anything but a pleasure. Between dust and heat it became a punishment instead. Such things should not be. It is to the interest not only of the proprietors of the Springs, and the keepers of the boarding houses and hotels, but of the public, that these things should be remedied. We invite visitors from all parts of the country to come here, to a pleasant summer retreat from the heat and hurry of city life, and we will find it to our account to not only offer them the healing waters and cool shade of the immediate vicinity of the Springs, but also pleasant drives and walks, as they may prefer, to and from the town. Now a smothering dust and broiling sun present small inducements to riding, driving or walking. In fact, a walk to the Springs is almost an impossibility, during dry weather, on account of the dust and heat. What shall be done to make the walks and drives to and from the Springs pleasant and inviting at all times during the summer? First, a better road is wanted. The existing road should be macadamized, which would do much to allay the intolerable dust that now covers the road through its whole length. Next shade trees should be planted along the whole length of the road, and on both sides. This in a few years would make the road a pleasant one for riding or driving at all hours of the day. In the third place, at least one good foot-path should be constructed, and if but one it should be along side the carriage way, but raised above it so as to secure pedestrians from the danger of contact with wagons, carriages, &c. Messrs. Smith and Robarts have already made a movement in this direction by constructing a foot-path from the Arandale House along the hillside below the Springs road and coming out to it a short distance this side of the Springs. This is a good beginning, and when completed will be a delightful walk. Why should not this walk be extended to the town, by way of the Grove? It could be made at a small expense along the bank of the Shovers run, coming out somewhere in the neighborhood of the Catholic church. This would make a cool and shady walk, away from the dust of the carriage road. We call attention to these things, hoping that parties may be found enterprising enough to inaugurate these improvements and carry them on to a successful completion. Why should not managers be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the deed we published two weeks ago, who should charge all visitors a small sum for the use of the waters of the Springs, which should constitute a fund to be expended in thus improving the walks and drives in the neighborhood of the Springs, thereby enhancing their value, and increasing the general prosperity of the community, by each succeeding year presenting additional inducements to visitors, whether for health or pleasure, to come and spend the sultry days of summer in the enjoyment of our cool mountain breezes and health giving waters? Who will make the first movement? When shall the work be begun?

A Good Field for Investment.—Great difficulty has been experienced here by persons who desire to erect or extend buildings from the want of material wherewith to accomplish their designs. It is almost impossible to procure a full supply of the necessary material required in the erection of the most unpresuming building without running over two or three counties. Nor does the difficulty consist in the article of lumber alone; even brick, an article that should be abundant everywhere are not to be had, unless at figures ranging from ten to fifteen dollars per thousand, and very few at these unpalatable prices. There is no better opening in the state for a party, with a small capital, to establish himself in a lucrative and permanent business. He will want one of the latest Press Brick Machines, which will cost from one to two thousand dollars, and press from three to eight thousand brick per day. Brick made by these machines are made without water and can be set into a kiln and burned at once. It is evident that very little expense is incurred in their manufacture. We hope some enterprising person will take hold of this matter and supply a want felt on every hand.

The same difficulty exists in regard to lumber. If an individual desired one thousand feet of the most ordinary boards, he would be obliged to take a pilgrimage to the summit of the Allegheny mountain to procure them, or make a circuit of all the little sawmills within a radius of fifteen miles, over the worst of roads. How can our citizens build under such circumstances? He must be a bold and adventurous man who undertakes it. Why is this the case? The only answer is, that our people have no enterprise, they are too indifferent to the real wants of the community, or they are not alive to the principle that any business, energetically pushed, will pay better than that which is over-stocked and indifferently conducted. We have frequently remarked the tendency of our village people to run into store and shop-keeping, while there are a dozen of other branches of business, perhaps better understood, not touched. Men appear to think that they have only to procure a few notions and the common necessaries of life, and people will drop in and purchase, and wealth will be immediately realized. It is all folly. There are not five men in the county to-day who have made fortunes out of store or shop-keeping alone. The general result is that after spending a life-time at the business they come out with a sixpence less than they went in with. How different the system in the Western and New England States; a man desires to establish himself in some business; the first question is, what business is not fully represented? When the entire field is looked over, the business which is least crowded is selected, and thus energy is thrown into every branch of industry, and the communities conducted on this principle advance as rapidly in one year as the community in which we move does in twenty-five. It is about time that the rising, or a still more active generation take hold of things, or in a few more years Bedford will be numbered with the ruins of Thebes and Palmyra.

These cool evenings and mornings call for something more than the common linen—and yet it is too early for heavier suits. Persons should be very careful now of taking colds, and dress warm these evenings and mornings. Since writing the above we learn that Berkstresser & Co. have on hand a fine lot of gent's spring and fall overcoats, just adapted to the season. Remember the place, Juliana street.

☞ If you desire a cheap farm look at those advertized by us in Bedford Tp.-tf

The Water Question.—The new reservoir, as we predicted months ago, is still unfinished, and our supply of water is no more plentiful than usual at this season of the year. Further, we believe that the reservoir when finished (unless filled up with inside abutments to prevent the wall from tumbling in) will be a failure. But whether it proves a failure or not, there is a still more serious evil that threatens our supply, unless proper precautions are speedily taken to avert it. The "Gravel Hill," whence all the water is derived, is being gradually cleared of its timber. This clearing off of the woods has already affected the supply of water, and if the timber is, at any time, all removed, and the land farmed, it will fail entirely, and the whole expenditure in the erection of reservoirs and laying of drains will prove a waste of the public funds. The Borough now possesses but a few acres of land immediately around the reservoir, and this has scarcely a shade tree upon it. We have no assurance that the owners of Gravel Hill will permit their land to lie waste and unproductive, as it is at present, for the public benefit, nor have we any reason to expect it. As intelligent proprietors they may be expected to remove the forests that now cover it and bring the land under cultivation, in order to render it remunerative. This it would be their right as well as their interest to do. But can the Borough afford to permit it to be done, and be put to the necessity of building new reservoirs, and bringing water from some distant source, perhaps at heavy expense, for the supply of the town, when the present supply may not only be preserved but greatly increased by a judicious and timely improvement of present opportunities. We understand that the Barclay heirs are ready and willing to dispose of the portion in their possession, which embraces the whole north eastern portion of the hill and nearly all of the timber land, at a reasonable price. Can the tax-payers of the Borough make a more judicious expenditure of their money, than to buy this property and plant the part already cleared in shade trees, or leave it to grow up gradually, by which they will secure a permanent supply of the best of water. By this means not only can the present supply be preserved, but it can be largely increased by laying drains and bringing the water of the various springs that are now beyond their control, all into the present reservoir, and when the now cleared fields should be again covered with forest or shade trees, and sheltered from the direct rays of the sun and the action of the dry winds of summer, the quantity would be still further increased. All who have any knowledge of the importance of forests in preserving springs of water will see the importance of our suggestion. There is nothing more certain than that the clearing off of the woods now covering the summit of Gravel Hill would result in the absolute drying up of our present sources of water supply. How important then that measures be at once taken to prevent any such calamity. Why then not seize the golden moment of opportunity and secure, while we may, for the future, an abundant supply of water?

Martin Chuzzlewit.—This is the fifth volume of the handsome and popular "Diamond Edition" of Dickens' Works, and in style and appearance it is an exact copy of the four elegant little volumes that preceded it.

'Martin Chuzzlewit' is of unusual interest to American readers, as it was written soon after Dickens visited this country, and contains the result of his observations. On its first appearance it aroused great indignation in the United States by the severity of its satire. We were ready to admit that Pecksniff, Jonas Chuzzlewit, Sairey Gamp, and Montague Tigg were accurate representatives of English society, but declared that Elijah Pogram, Mrs. Hominy, Colonel Diver, and Jefferson Brick were gross caricatures of people living in America. But when we remember the locality of "Eden"—now better known to the world as Cairo, at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers—the peculiarities of the Missouri bushwhackers and their leading politicians at the time Dickens visited America and their outrages all through the recent rebellion, we may forgive the novelist for doing what the leading illustrated papers of the past two years have done in sketching society in the border and Southern States. For this is exactly what Dickens has done in "Martin Chuzzlewit." He never loses an opportunity to sketch the frailties of the English people quite as severely, and probably as truthfully as he did the "half horse, half alligator" men who formerly ruled in the regions bordering on the Mississippi river. These individuals came within Mr. Dickens' scope of acquaintance when he was here, and they were as fair game for his satire as Pecksniff himself.

Aside from the prejudice which once existed against this novel, and which is evidently wearing away, it possesses a fund of humor, pathos, and entertainment. As for this edition, its pocket convenience, its clear type, and exceedingly attractive appearance throughout, have already made it a favorite, and most deservedly so.

The price of the illustrated edition is only $1.50; of the plain, $1.25. Either can be procured of the booksellers, or will be sent post paid by Ticknor and Fields, Boston.

In describing a visit to our town, the editor of the Indiana *Democrat* pays the following compliment to the place, and particularly notices the fair inhabitants in a style worthy of commendation in him: "Suffice it to say that it is one of the handsomest, cleanest, healthiest towns in the State, and the "gayest of the gay." The people have of late years made great improvements in their private residences, and to those blessed with plenty of this world's goods it is all that can be desired as a place of residence. The town is justly celebrated for its handsome women, and the women for their extravagance in dress and gaiety. The city ladies who go to Bedford to "stun" and take down the natives, generally find themselves mistaken after a brief stay, and are thrown quite in the shade by the superior style displayed by the rosy-cheeked fair of the paragon town of the Juniata."

☞ The sale of lots by the administrators of the estate of Mrs. Eliza Watson, took place on last Tuesday. About fifty-six lots were sold at prices ranging from $205 to $600. We shall publish a list of the sales next week. The majority of the purchasers intend to build.

☞ New flour was sold on the street last Saturday at $11 per barrel. Flour was sold, several weeks ago, at Atlanta, Georgia, at $6.50. It will be sold at reasonable prices in a few weeks.

We have heard of mean men, and among the meanest we have ever heard of was the constable who had an execution on the property of a man, the owner of a flock of ducks, and being compelled to catch the ducks himself, drove them around the house, catching one each time he came around, and charging mileage for the same; but, in our view, there is hardly a class of pests in modern society—and they are numerous—so superlatively contemptible as that class known as tattlers, or meddlers in other people's business. We don't admire a thief; we have no affinity for gamblers; we abominate drunkards, and have no respect for misers; but either of these are first-class gentlemen in comparison with the inquisitive, jealous-minded tattler, who goes mousing about in a garb of social respectability, poking his nose or his fingers into the affairs of his neighbors, and seizing upon every trifling circumstance that comes within wide swoop of his remorseless curiosity, for the purpose of making capital against those whose character he cannot understand because it is pure and above impeachment. Those mischief-making busy-bodies are simply an unmitigated nuisance, and should be frowned upon by all sincere lovers of social peace and happiness. The man or woman who can find no better employment than tattling, had better jump into the nearest body of water and become food for respectable fishes. In that way the puny tribe would gain a little in their commissary department, and society above water would be immensely purified.

Shall Women Be Doctors?—The *Herald of Health* for August discusses the question, "Shall Women be Doctors?" in an earnest and thoughtful manner. The question is an important one, and every man and woman has an interest in it. The August number is also rich with papers from the best writers on topics of interest to all. Terms, $2 a year; 20 cents a number. Address, Miller, Wood & Co., No. 15 Laight st., N. Y.

An engine, destined for the new steam saw mill of Messrs. Keagy & Alig, was taken through town on Saturday last. These gentlemen deserve credit for their enterprise in the erection of this mill, and we hope they may succeed in accordance with their wishes.

Messrs. Shires & Jordan have lately purchased the lots of ground on Penn street, lately owned by the Episcopalian Congregation, and intend, we are told, erecting thereon an extensive foundry and machine shop, together with a dwelling house or two.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption for his days for visitation.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers; price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 23, 4th & 5th w. ca. mo. 1yr.

The Laws of Health.

It is useless for State Legislatures to pass laws for the preservation of the public health, if the great *law of self-preservation*, which depends for its enforcement upon the *will of the individual*, is suffered to remain a dead letter.

There is scarcely an adult member of the community, of either sex, in this country, who has not seen the testimony in favor of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, furnished over their own signatures by persons of acknowledged eminence in science, literature, act, commerce, and every department of business and professional life. These witnesses have declared in the most explicit terms that the preparation is a safeguard against epidemics, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, a valuable anti-bilious medicine, a promoter of appetite, a genial and harmless stimulant, a good acclimating medicine, a strengthener of the nerves, a general invigorant, a protection against the deleterious effects of malaria and impure water, and that it imparts a degree of vigor and activity to the vital forces which is not communicated by any other of the tonics and stomachics in use. Under these circumstances the self-preservative law of nature should teach every rational person who, either by reason of inherent debility or in consequence of exposure to unwholesome influences, is in peril of losing the greatest of all temporal blessings, HEALTH, the importance of using the BITTERS as a *defensive medicine*. Dyspeptics who neglect to give it a trial are simply their own enemies. It is guaranteed to cure Indigestion in all its forms, and the bilious and nervous will find nothing in the whole range of official and proprietary medicines which will afford them the same relief. July 12 1 m

Facts for the Public,

Easily verified by examination, which we respectfully invite.

1. We have the largest establishment for the manufacture and sale of Clothing in Philadelphia, extending through from 518 Market street to 511 Minor street, and occupied exclusively by ourselves.

2. Our building, having been constructed by us for our own exclusive occupancy, and for the business to which it is entirely devoted, unites all the conveniences and appliances which have been found necessary or are desirable.

3. We have an ample cash capital, enabling us to make *all purchases for cash* and giving us a selection, at the most favorable prices, from the markets of the entire world. In this particular we have advantages shared by no other house in the trade. *This fact is well known to the entire business community.*

4. We sell goods for cash only, which, though it restricts our business to those prepared to purchase in that way, enables us to give them such advantages as no house doing a different business can possibly offer.

5. A business experience of a quarter of a century has informed us fully of the wants of the public and of the best way to meet them.

6. We employ the best and most experienced Cutters and Workmen in making up our goods—the style, fit and make of which are unsurpassed.

7. All persons, whatever may be their physical peculiarities (unless deformed), can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, in most cases better than by goods made to order, and at prices 25 to 50 *per cent. lower.*

8. Our business is large and constantly increasing, enabling us to keep the largest, best assorted and most complete stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, to which large daily additions are made of fresh goods, replacing those sold.

9. For reasons already enumerated, we can and do sell at prices *guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

10. All goods when offered for sale are represented to be exactly what they are.

11. When buyers are, for any reason, dissatisfied with a purchase made, if reported within a reasonable time, we pledge ourselves, by exchange, refunding of money or otherwise, to give full satisfaction in every case, and request that all such may be reported to us for adjustment.

HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS.	BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL 518 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

AND 600 Broadway, New York.

May 17-3m.

LIST OF ARRIVALS at the SPRINGS

ENDING JULY 31st, 1867.

SPRINGS HOTEL.

T Bell, Pittsb'gh
Miss C Dillworth, "
Miss E Marshall, "
J Baker, St Louis
J K Page, Phil'a
Mrs O Hoffman, Balt
Miss Hoffman "
Rev'dy Johnson jr "
H C Allman, Harrisb'g
M K Moorehead, Pitts'h
Mrs Moorehead, "
J B Montgomery & wife Williamsport
W M Henderson, Phil'a
T McNamara "
C B Curtis & w. Warren
D Corbett & l, Delaware
Mrs C Corbett, "
I C Corbett, "
Miss M W Corbett "
Miss C Russell, "
A Peterson & l, Phil'a
Mrs Clark, "
Miss S E Peterson, "
W Beecher, "
M C Beecher, "
Mrs VanDyke & d "
R H Adams, "
J Wolf, Danville
N B Judd, Chicago
Wm Groves, N Y
C T Maddox, Balt
Miss Maddox, "
P Faverum, w & d, Phil
W D Colt, Washington
Mrs G S Gideon, "
J K Lewis, Vienna
C Matheys, Phil'a
S Calvin, Hollidaysb'g
Miss E B Calvin, "
T Withers, Petersb'g Va
T W Atkinson, Balt
Mrs S Dixon, Phil'a
Miss Dixon, "
C B Wright, "
Judge Watson, Wash'gn
D T Watson, "
Mrs Hershberger, "

F W Bennet & w Balt
A C Janin, Washington
A B Bonaezy, "
M Witherell, N Y
W T Dalzell, Pittsb'g h
Mr & Mrs W Bose, Balt
Mrs Wade, "
Miss B Gettings, "
H Roman, Huntingdon
Miss E M Fisher, Har'bg
A D Carroll & l, Phil'a
J C Austin & d, Cham'bg
W Badger, jr, Phil'a
W D Lerot, Balt
J Layseyre, "
J A Miller, Legonier
F Shuaker & w, Lan'tr
H Kerper & w, Reading
T Nelson, Balt
A A Graham, Clearfield
L W Hall, Altoona
Mrs Bonligny, Wash'ng
Mrs Deveries, Balt
W Deveries, "
J W Bailey, Huntingdon
R M Spear, "
H Benedict & w, Lew'tn
A B Parker, "
J Y Scammon, Chicago
J B Ridgway & w, Phila
Miss A Ridgway, "
" M S Ridgway, "
" Manderson, "
Edward Troth, "
M Hamilton, N Y
F Singerly, Phil'a
S Wagner, "
S Murphey, "
W Davison, Balt
M Harsh, "
Miss Kate Farr, Phil'a
" Caroline Far, "
J B Watt son, "
W H Collins, Balt
Mrs Collins, "
J V Shoemaker, Cham'bg
M M Snider, "

MENGEL HOUSE.

N F Campbell, Phil'a
J W Collins, "
J M Hughes, Greencas'l
Miss B Rowe, "
" N Z Black, "
" Alice Black, "
J S Berkstresser, Pittsb
D E O'Neil, Cumberland
W Sambaugh, Lewist n
W E Fisher, Gettysb'g
B B Collins, "
S W Crenshaw, Buffalo
J Keefer, Mt Carroll, Ill
Mrs Platt, Johnstown
R E O'Brien, Phil'a
F Z Shellenberg, "
W C McGraw, Ft Wayne
L A Wart, Harrisb'g, Pa

Mrs Osborn, Peidmont
J L Parker, Dayton O
W A Richard, Pittsb'g
J Levan, Petersburgh Va
J W Williams, Md.
B Heiman Phila.
B R Fous & w, Mill Cr'k
N A Vanwick, Peora Il
F A Caster, Centerville.
D S McChesney, C. Bluff
MM'Lanahon, W New'tn
T C Atkinson & w, Phil
HA Henderson, Unionf'n
J D Coons, Phila
J Weichenhemer, Holb'g
W W Worrel, Worfordsbg
E H Brady, Hartford Ct

CHALYBEATE HOUSE.

G A Hunethal, Virginia
A Shoenberg, Balt
M Hulyberg "
E Goldsmith, "
J L Strauss, "
Simon Stern & l, "
D Black, w & d, N Y
J H Rice & s, "
J Ehrlick "
A Gold & l, Balt

J Benjamin & l, "
E Goldsmith, "
S White & l, "
Mrs Hecht "
Miss Hecht "
L Strauss & l, "
Dr M Bender, Phila
A Feldenheimer, Pitts'g
M Alexander & son, Balt

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE.

Philadelphia, July 29.—Flour dull; quotations nominal, notwithstanding light receipts sales Northwestern extra family at $10@11 75. Wheat quiet, with no demand except by the local millers, who operate sparingly; sales new red at $2 25@2 35, Western and Penn'a $1 55@1 60. Corn is very scarce and firm; yellow $1 17@1 18, Western mixed $1 12@1 13. Oats are unchanged; Penn'a and Ohio 90@93c.

CATTLE

Philadelphia, July 29.—Beeves dull, with large offerings which reach 2,500 head, including 500 from last week. Sales were effected at a concession of ½c, and in not a few instances of full 1c per pound below the highest quotations of last week on choice grade; fair and choice, 16@17c; prime, 14@15c; common, 13@14c pound. Cows and calves move slowly at $60@80, and springers at $65@70. Sheep are moderately active at a fraction of a decline; sales at 5@6c pound gross, as to quality; the receipts are 10,000. Hogs have been active throughout the week, but to day were excessively dull at $9 50@10 50 per 100 pounds net, with sales of 300 head.

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., at the house of the bride's parents, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. JAMES A. GROVE and Miss EMMA GIFFIN, both of East Providence tp.

The Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.

(*Founded and endowed by Hon. Asa Packer.*)

The second year opens September 1st, for Students in the 1st and 2d classes, and in the special schools of ENGINEERING, (Civil, Mechanical and Mining,) and of ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. Applicants examined from the 15th to the 29th of August. For registers, with particulars apply to HENRY COPPEE, LL. D., President.

August 2:4t.

Auditors' Report of Liberty Twp.

Statement of Receipts and Payments in Volunteer Bounty Account in Liberty township, Bedford co., Pa.:

	Receipts.	Dr.
Amount collected by—		
S F Shoup, 1864, '65, '66, '67		$2248 75
G W Gibbony, " "		268 00
D Cyphers, " "		396 30
Jacob Roades " "		174 45
Sam'l Bolinger " "		333 93
Henry Kelley " "		230 98
Geo. Mardorff, unseated lands,		73 34
		$3825 75

	Payments.	Cr.
1864. Sept. 24.	John Fulton, bond No. 11,	$505 00
" "	C. Fochler " " 12,	505 00
1865. Sept. 21.	Dan'l Heffner, " " 7,	424 00
" "	S. McCahen, " " 15,	503 50
" "	Geo. Boyce, " " 14,	318 00
1866. Sept. 21.	Geo. Roades, " " 1,	560 00
" "	Jacob Roades, " " 2,	205 00
" Dec. 3.	C. Fochler, " " 3,	562 50
1865. Jan. 2,	S. F. Shoup, Collector,	24 00
" Oct. 25.	Dan'l Cyphers "	4 41
" Dec. 20.	S. F. Shoup, "	16 80
1866. Feb 10,	Sam'l Bolinger, "	3 36
1867. Jan. 4,	S. F. Shoup, "	8 81
" " 10,	Dan'l Cyphers "	3 50
		$3644 38
Balance in hand,		181 37
		$3825 75

JOHN FULTON, Treasurer.

We, the Auditors of Liberty Township, do certify that we have examined the account as above stated, and find it to be correct.

Witness our hands the 4th day of July, 1867.

(Signed.) ISAAC KENSINGER,
GEO. ROADES,
Auditors.

August 2:3t

Woodbury Select School.

The first term of the Woodbury Select School will commence AUGUST 5th, 1867.

Special attention given to Normal Students.

For further information apply to
J. G. KRICHBAUM, or
W. C. SMITH, } Teachers.

July 19:3t Bedford, Pa.

Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Perfumeries, &c.

The Rev. H. HECKERMAN & SON have purchased the *DRUG STORE* of J. L. Lewis, on Juliana street, Bedford, where they are now receiving and intend always to keep on hand, a large assortment of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY,
(plain and fancy,)
BEST QUALITY OF TOBACCO,

Best brands of SEGARS, SEGARRES, &c. Also,
PATENT MEDICINES,
and everything else to be enquired for at a drug store. Physicians will be supplied with everything in their line, on favorable terms. All ORDERS promptly attended to and all PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

By careful and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

July 26-3m

For Sale.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale the Farm on which he lives, between Bedford and "The Springs," containing 145 ACRES of limestone land; 100 acres in cultivation, the rest excellent Timber. Improvements are the Mansion, built in 1860, containing ten rooms; a tenant-house, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, wood-shed, smoke-house, spring-house, &c. Also a never-failing spring of best soft water, with running pump at barn and mansion; several hundred choice young bearing fruit trees; three hundred bearing grape vines, four years old, one hundred of which are Delawares. This place will be found a most desirable residence, or it would be admirably calculated for the establishment of a boarding-house for summer resort. The view is very fine; the supply of cold, soft water, is ample and excellent for baths of all kinds, and it is three fourths of a mile from the celebrated Bedford Mineral Springs. Price $14,000—in reasonable payments. A portion of the land is worth $200 per acre—could be sold in lots at that. If desired I will divide the place and sell the mansion house with ten or twenty acres separately.

Apl19:3m W. M. HALL.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

We the undersigned having done business under the name and firm of Stover & Holsinger, do hereby give notice that said firm has this day, by mutual consent, been dissolved.

The notes and books of said firm will be left in the hands of C. R. STOVER for collection, at their old stand.

C. R. STOVER,
JOSIAH HOLSINGER.

Woodberry, May 27, 1867.

The business will be conducted under the name and firm of C. R. STOVER & CO. Thankful for past favors we would respectfully ask a continuation for the future. We invite the public to call and examine our stock of goods, as we shall, as before, keep a general assortment of all articles usually kept in a country store.

June 28:3m C. R. STOVER & CO.

Normal School.

The Bedford County Normal School will open, in Bedford, on the 12th day of August and continue eleven weeks. Superior advantages will be offered to those who wish to prepare to teach. Classes may be formed in any of the higher branches, and special attention will be given to History and Methods of Instruction. Tuition $5, to be paid in advance; boarding $3 per week. All who desire to attend, with a view of teaching, should be here at the opening of the school.

H. W. FISHER,
Bedford, July 12:3t Co. Supt.

For Sale or Trade.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penna.

Notice to Collectors.

The Tax Collectors of 1866 are requested to settle up and pay off their duplicates by the 5th day of August next. All unsettled accounts for said year will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff at that time.

The collectors for 1867 are also requested to collect at once, and make payment of all monies in their hands on the 15th day of August next.

WE MUST HAVE MONEY, and if these notices are not heeded, we will be compelled to resort to some other method of getting it.

GEORGE MARDORFF,
july 19:3t Treasurer.

Cottage Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Pottstown, Penn'a.

This institution is located on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, two hour's ride from Philadelphia. The next yearly session will open on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, to continue ten months. Terms for Boarding and Tuition for the ten months $260. Extras at the usual rates.

For further information send for circular to
Rev. JOHN MOORE, Principal.

July 26:2m.

Notice to Hucksters.

All persons Huckstering in the County of Bedford are hereby notified that the law relating to huckstering will be strictly enforced. The people are requested to return any person found huckstering without license.

GEORGE MARDORFF,
july19:3t Treasurer.

$20,00 AGENTS WANTED — $100,00— Male and Female, to introduce our NEW PATENT, STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. It is adapted for family use and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only TWENTY DOLLARS. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars address DUMONT & WILSON,
630 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
July12:3m

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.

A superior **Toilet Soap**, prepared from refined **Vegetable Oils**, in combination with **Glycerine**, and especially designed for the use of **Ladies** and for the **Nursery**. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled.

For sale by all druggists. may21:1y

Commutation of Rations!

The Widow, Children or Parents of each soldier who died in a rebel prison, or who was released and died without Commutation for Rations, are entitled to THIRTY CENTS *for every day such prisoner was held by the rebels.*

Apply to DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July12:tf Claim Agents.

All kinds of Blanks, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

Mercantile Licenses must be lifted and paid for by the 5th day of August next, or they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. GEORGE MARDORFF,
july 19:3t Treasurer.

Children's Carriages.

Hartley & Metzger have just received from Vermont, an assortment of beautiful falling top wagons for children. Offered at City Prices. [may24.

75 Greencastle Grain Cradles for the harvest of 1867. Look out for them and engage what you want in time at Hartley & Metzger's FARMER'S DEPOT. [may24.

A splendid article of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

Blank Deeds for sale cheap at the Inquirer office.

Nov. 2, 1866.

Hartley & Metger have one of the best assorted stocks of Hardware in Central Pennsylvania. [may24.

To Advertisers:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE.

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,

Farm, Garden & Household.

ENRICH THE SOIL.

To gather up the fragments that nothing be lost; to collect together and use for manure all the waste animal and vegetable matter that is no longer directly serviceable to man, should be the object of every farmer who wishes to reap a plentiful harvest, and at the same time improve the soil he cultivates. And yet in visiting many farms it is not unusual to see ashes and rubbish scattered about or thrown into heaps, often the accumulation of several years. A spot of land bare of vegetation marks where barrels were emptied of their brine; while woolen rags, bristles, hair and old bones disfigure what should be a well kept yard.

On visiting some back lot we shall find mounds, where the carcasses of animals that have died in the service, sheep, poultry and swine, are buried, too deep to be of use to the growing vegetable. Too many farmers seem to think if they each spring cart out the manure from the farm yard and stable, that they restore to the land what was taken away in the crop the previous year; but never was there a greater mistake. The manure is what the animal rejects. The most valuable portion of the soil, that which is assimilated first by the plants, and afterwards by the animal, is found not in the excrements of the animal, but in the animal itself. In this are found all the elements for the highest organisms.

Hence we see the value of the blood, hair, flesh and bones of the animals; they restore to the soil not only the materials for producing the vegetable, but they constitute that portion of the vegetable which builds up animal tissue. Not only is the yield of grass and turnips greater when grown on soil manured with animal refuse, but an equal amount of it is more nutritious than that grown on land which is not so treated.

It is true that the amount of animal refuse which the farmer can readily obtain is very small when compared to the mass of decayed vegetable matter that is under his control. But if he will industriously save what he has, he will add to his soil substances which make up in value what they lack in amount.

Hair, bristles, woolen rags and blood have only to be placed on the ground and plowed under. The parings of the hoofs of horses constitute a most valuable manure, and can always be obtained at no greater expense than the cost of gathering them up. The same is true of the refuse parings of tan-yards and currier's shops.

It requires more labor to render bones immediately valuable to the crop, than it does the other portions of the animal, for if applied whole, their decomposition is very slow. They require to be pulverized, and the finer the powder, the better the results. As a top-dressing for grain, grass, or turnips, there is nothing that equals this kind of fertilizer.

Ashes are in one sense the bones of plants; they contain all the earthy matter, and when the wood is imperfectly burned, there is considerable vegetable substance in the form of charcoal. Their use as a top-dressing for grass and corn in the earlier stages of its growth, is always attended by the most happy results. All vegetable matter, and waste or decaying substances; even the sifting of coal ashes, chips and rubbish of various kinds, should be carefully collected; and wet from day to day with suds slops of the house, it will become of great value. Too much attention can hardly be given to this feature in agriculture.—*Prairie Farmer.*

ADVANTAGES OF GOOD FARMING.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* gives an account of a Massachusetts farm as an illustration of what may be done with "worn-out" farms by young men with no other means than health, industry and agricultural education. The farm consisted of two hundred acres, and was run down so low as barely to yield enough to keep three cows, one yoke of oxen and a horse. Mr. Richardson, the purchaser, had been employed upon the farm, working by the month during the summer months, and teaching school during the winter months, but never receiving, in either capacity, over $13 per month. He purchased the place, subject to the 'widow's thirds,' four years before he occupied the house, though he cut the hay and managed the farm with a view to its future improvement, so far as he could while working most of the time for others.

"On coming into full possession, he began with four cows and a pair of oxen, in addition to the six head previously kept by the widow. For the purpose of increasing his manure heap he kept a great number of swine, and increased his stock of cattle as far as he could, until he was able to count forty head, the largest number he has ever owned usually keeping about thirty, with from eight to twenty-eight swine. He has tried the Durham, Dutch, Jersey and native, and gives the preference to the Durhams, and their grades with the native stock. He has always raised his own cows, believing this the cheapest way of securing those of superior quality for his purpose, which is mainly butter-making.

"A peat meadow of about twenty-four acres has been thoroughly reclaimed. Originally it was so soft that a man would be lucky to cross it and not sink up to his waist. The grass was 'cotton top,' interspersed with flags, such as are used in coopering, and some cranberry vines. The quality of the mud was such that if a load of gravel was carted on in the winter, herdsgrass would spring up the next year, wherever it was spread. On draining this swamp it settled three feet. Twelve acres have grown up to wood; before it was drained the pines would grow to the height of a man's shoulder, and then fall down. Twelve acres have been cultivated, and year before last a portion of this produced corn at the rate of about seventy-five bushels to the acre. In the process of reclaiming this meadow there were on three or four acres about forty cords to the acre of ash, pine and maple logs dug out—some of which measured two feet in diameter. They were completely buried in the mud. The roots, stumps and logs at the surface were completely rotted. At the depth of four feet the peat is red and hard. Among the curiosities found were perfect leaves of birch, ash and cranberry vines, and one perfect cranberry has been preserved that was found four feet from the surface.

"The hay annually cut on this farm is about seventy tons, and all of good quality, none being poor meadow.

"There are two and a half acres of peach trees in one orchard, five years old; all of which are now in fine condition, and promise to bear abundantly. There are also six acres more set among apple trees in another orchard. All the peach trees on this farm are seedlings—being a large yellow rare ripe called the Pepperell peach. Nearly all the apple trees of the several fine orchards on the farm were raised from the seed by Mr. Richardson. There are cherries, pears and other small fruits and grapes.

"The buildings on this farm are now comfortable and convenient, and have been built and re-fitted by Mr. Richardson at an expense equal to the original purchase money of the farm. He has three barns—56x40, 40x28, 40x30—a corn barn, apple house and cart house, with cellars under all.

"I obtained no statistics as to the annual income of this farm, but it was said to be much larger than that derived from most of the other farms in this neighborhood. It was remarked by an observing townsman that the clear profit realized from this farm was ten times as large as that from some carelessly managed ones in town."

Humorous.

A CERTAIN FARMER, who in the course of a year purchased several dollars. worth of goods (and always paid for them), called at the store of a village merchant—his regular place of dealing—with two dozen brooms, which he offered for sale. The merchant (who, by the way, is fond of a bargain), examined his stock and said:

"Well, Cyrus, I will give you a shilling apiece, for these brooms."

Cyrus seemed astonished at the offer, and quickly replied:

"Oh, no, John, I can't begin to take that for, em, no how; but I'll let you have them for twenty cents apiece, and not a cent less."

"Cyrus, you are crazy," replied John, "Why, see here," showing a fine lot of brooms, "is an article a great deal better than yours (which was true), which I am retailing at twelve and a half cents apiece" (which was not true by seven and a half cents).

"Don't care for that," answered Cyrus; "your brooms are cheap enough, but you can't have mine for less than twenty cents anyhow;" and pretending to be more than half angry, shouldered his brooms and started ojr the door.

The merchant, getting nervous over the probable loss of a good customer, and fearing that he might go to another store, and never return, said:

"See here, Cyrus, hold on awhile. If I give you twenty cents for your brooms, I suppose you will not object to take the price of them out in goods?"

"No, I don't care if I do," replied Cyrus.

"Well, then," said the merchant, "as you are an old customer, I will allow you twenty cents apiece for this lot. Let me see—twenty times twenty-four makes four hundred and eight cents: What kind of goods will you have, Cyrus?"

"Well, now, John, reckon it don't make any difference to you what sort of goods I take, does it?"

"Oh, no, not at all—not at all," said the merchant.

"Well, then, as it don't make any difference I will take the amount in them brooms of yours, at twelve and a half cents a piece! Let me see—four dollars and eighty cents will get thirty brooms, and ten cents over. It won't make much difference, John, about the ten cents, but as you are a right clever fellow, I believe I'll take the change in terbacker."

When Cyrus went out at the door with his brooms and "terbacker," John was seized with a serious breaking out at the mouth, during which time he was distinctly heard to violate the third commandment several times by the bystanders, who all enjoyed the joke.

THE MAINE LAW.—The good people of Maine have been trying the virtues said to lie in a strict enforcement of this well known statue. The constabulary, having concluded their legitimate labors, have recently been employed as follows, if we may believe the *Standard*, published at Augusta. It says:

We give the following as the result of the past week's labor:

A cow arrested for having two "horns."

A colored individual, lately deceased, fined for being "on his bier."

A pair of boots seized for being "tight."

A little boy's kite sentenced to have its tail cut off for having a "high time."

A clothing dealer "hauled up" for advertising "Great Bar gains."

A confectioner tried for selling "Ginger Snaps."

A horse ran away and smashed a wagon. The horse was promptly arrested, but it being proved that the "smash" contained nothing intoxicating, he was acquitted.

Several "cocktails" found in the hencoop of a prominent citizen, were confiscated. The success of the police in this seizure caused much "crowing," and it will doubtless "spur" them on to increased activity.

An unfortunate Hibernian was locked up for getting a "punch" in the head.

A worthy shoemaker, seized on suspicion of being a "cobbler," but proving there was no "sherry" connected with him, was released on condition that this should be his "last" offence. He was informed that any future dereliction would involve the confiscation of his "all." The excitement "waxed" intense.

Complaint that a barrel of beef was found "corned" at Adams.'

"BOB, that is a fine horse you have there; how much is he worth?"

"Three hundred and fifty dollars."

"Not so much as that?"

"Yes, every cent of it, and another fifty on top of it."

"Are you sure?"

"Yes I'll swear to it."

"All right."

"What are you so inquisitive for?"

"Merely for the assessing purposes. I am assessor of this ward, and only wanted to know what you rated your nag at."

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kind of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with, or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 28, 166

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bi Heads, Circulars, andall kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at he INQUIRER Job Office.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF
LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land. viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

FOR SALE.
We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE
WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that
SPLENDID FARM,
situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 ACRES, more or less, about Sixty Acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid
DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE,
Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.

This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.

PRICE, $30 PER ACRE.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July 19:tf Real Estate Agents.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. Price $4000.

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY.
50,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED.

The undersigned having on hand a large lot of Woolen Goods of his own manufacture, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Flannels, Blankets, Coverlets, Yarns, &c., desires to exchange the same for Wool, and for that purpose will in a short time start a peddler through the country. Our former customers can rely upon it that our peddler will visit them as soon as possible.

☞ Our friends are also informed that we have torn down our old Factory and are about erecting a new one, hence we will not be able to do any custom work until Fall.

May 3d, 1867.* JOHN I. NOBLE.

IRON WATER PIPE.

HARTLEY & METZGER are now prepared to furnish all sizes of GALVANIZED IRON WATER PIPE at remarkably LOW rates. This pipe is pure, will last a *lifetime*, can be run in all directions, and is the very thing to carry that crystal spring right to your door.

Also, HYDRAULIC RAMS, FORCE PUMPS, BATH TUBS, &c. &c., furnished to order.

"BUCKEYE REAPERS."
"FARMER MOWERS."
RUSSELL REAPERS and MOWERS.

Green Castle Cradles, stacks of Scythes, Snaths, &c., and all kinds of tools for harvesting.

june14 HARTLEY & METZGER.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Estate of Frederick Stiffler, late of Union township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

JOSEPH STIFFLER,
MICHAEL STIFFLER,
Executors,
June 21:6t* residing in Union township.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the last will and testament of George Mullin, late of Napier township, Bedford county, dec'd.—that all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them for settlement, duly authenticated.

G. S. MULLIN,
residing near Schellsburg,
A. C. MULLIN,
residing in Ebensburg,
May 24, 1867.:6t *Executors.*

LUMBER.
60,000 feet OAK, WHITE and YELLOW PINE LUMBER on hand and for sale by
J. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
junel4:3mos. Bloady Run, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Corner Fifth & Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Commercial School in the Country.

Conducted upon the best system of Instruction, and offering advantages of the highest order in every Department.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN
Who desire Success and Promotion in Business Life.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR THE TIMES.
The Commercial Course embraces Book Keeping, Commercial Calculations, Penmanship, Correspondence, Business Forms, Customs of Trade, Commercial Law, the Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, &c. This Course may be completed in three months.

DIPLOMAS
Awarded to Graduates, under seal and by authority of law, this being a regularly
INCORPORATED COLLEGE,
and the only one with similar powers in the State, or in the United States.

OTHER BRANCHES,
Telegraphing, the Higher Mathematics, Engineering, Surveying and Navigation.

BOOK KEEPING.
In the Department of Accounts this Institution is wholly unrivalled. The treatise on this subject, published by the proprietor, is everywhere acknowledged to be the best and most complete work extant, and being composed almost exclusively of sets obtained from Actual Business, presents a course of instruction such as can be secured by no other system. Books for sale, and sent by mail to any address, upon receipt of price, $3.50.

TELEGRAPHING
Under the Superintendence of the well known Telegraph Operator, Superintendent and Engineer, J. N. Wiel, Esq. whose experience and standing afford the highest guarantees of the right instruction, and whose influence is available for procuring Students situations.

YOUNG MEN
Invited to send for circulars, or visit the College for further information.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.
President.
T. E. MERCHANT, *Secretary.* may31:3m.

BEDFORD
CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,
Having removed to Schaffer's Row, Juliana St., three doors North of Lewis' Drug Store, we are prepared to show our friends and customers the finest stock of goods in our line ever brought to Bedford. In
READY-MADE CLOTHING
we have everything that can be asked for, 40 per cent lower than last year. COATS, PANTS, VESTS and SUITS of every description.
DRY GOODS,
CALICOS, MUSLINS, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

NOTIONS—Latest style Paper and Linen Collars for Ladies and Gents, Neckties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs. The best and cheapest Hosiery in town. Skirt Braids, latest styles Skeletons and best quality.

OUR CASSIMERES
will attract the particular attention of lovers of good, fashionable and cheap goods. In Hats we have a line superior in manufacture to any ever brought to Bedford, as well as all leading and standard styles. Gentlemen would do well to examine our stock. In Straw Goods we have the latest styles for gentlemens' wear at greatly reduced prices. These are also direct from the manufacturer and can be sold very low. Also, Shakers of all sizes.

☞ CALL, EVERYBODY, and see for yourself. ☜ NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. ☜

TERMS--Cash or Produce.
R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.

NOTICE—Having changed my business relations I desire to close all accounts at once, either by note or cash. Those indebted will please take notice, and act accordingly.
May10.3m. R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Monday, May 6, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Mail. P. M.		Express A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Mail. A. M.		Xpress P. M
LE6.00	LE.	7.45	Huntingdon,	ARE9.10	AR	4.45
6.17		8.03	McConnellstown	8.49		4.24
6.25		8.17	Pleasant Grove,	8.41		4.16
6.39		8.33	Marklesburg,	8.33		4.00
6.51		8.49	Coffee Run,	8.18		3.45
7.02		8.57	Rough & Ready	8.10		3.36
7.14		9.09	Cove,	7.59		3.24
7.18		9.13	Fisher's Summit	7.55		3.20
AR7.33	AR	9.30	Saxton,	LE7.40	LE	3.05
LE7.43	LE	9.40		AR 7.30	AR	2.55
8.04		10.00	Riddlesburg,	7.10		2.35
8.12		10.08	Hopewell,	7.02		2.27
8.24		10.24	Piper's Run,	6.46		2.09
8.40		10.41	Tatesville,	6.26		1.47
8.53		10.55	Bloody Run,	6.14		1.34
AR8.57	AR	10.59	Mount Dallas.	LE 6.10	LE	1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE7.50	LE	9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR	3.00
8.05		10.05	Coalmont,	7.15		2.45
8.10		10.10	Crawford,	7.05		2.35
AR8.20	AR	10.20	Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 7.00	LE	2.30

May 10:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

GLOBE WOOLEN FACTORY.—20,000 LBS. OF WOOL WANTED.—The proprietor of this well established institution returns his thanks to his numerous customers for their former patronage, and begs to assure them that he is now better prepared than ever to accommodate them. His machinery, which is abundant, is in excellent order, and he can card and spin for customers on the shortest notice, at 25 cents per pound, and he is prepared to do all kinds of manufacturing. Mr. Ullery will wait upon our former customers throughout the county and afford them an opportunity to exchange their wool for goods. At least 20,000 lbs. of good wool is anxiously desired. Please give us a call if convenient, if not, "wait for the wagon."

May 24-3m. JOHN KEAGY.

AGENTS WANTED.—$300 per month and expenses paid, Male or Female Agents, to introduce a New and Useful Invention, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can earn from $20 to $50 per day. For full garticulars enclose stamp, and address W. G. WILSON & CO.,
April6:3m 630 Arch St., Phila.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

"FARMER MOWERS."
A few of "The Farmer" Mowing Machines may be had by ordering soon from HARTLEY & METZGER. It is the CHEAPEST and BEST single Mower ever invented. All Iron and Steel. Call and see them at the sign of the BIG PADLOCK. [may24.

SPLENDID OPENING
OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
AT
FARQUHAR'S
BARGAIN STORE,
REED'S BUILDING.

CALICOES.
GOOD—12½ cts. BEST—18 cts.

MUSLINS.
BROWN—10 cts. BEST—20 cts.
BLEACHED, 10 cts. BEST, 25 cts.

DELAINES.
BEST STYLES, 25 cts.

DRESS GOODS.
ALL KINDS, very cheap. MEN'S & BOY'S

COTTONADES.
GOOD & CHEAP. A large stock of FANCY

ALL WOOL
CASSIMERES.
ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.

BOOTS & SHOES.
MEN'S AND BOY'S HATS.

GROCERIES.
BEST COFFEE, 30 cts. BROWN SUGAR, from 10 to 15 cts. MACKEREL AND POTO-MAC HERRING.

QUEENSWARE.
AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF
NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined to sell
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
J. B. FARQUHAR.
May17,'67.

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.
PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN

FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,

JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
April 26:6m. Bankers, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.
T. BURCHINELL & CO'S.
NEW PLANING MILL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Having erected a first class Mill, we are now prepared to furnish all kinds of
BUILDING MATERIALS
of DRY LUMBER at Moderate Prices,
White and Yellow Pine Flooring,
Weather Boarding,
Door and Window Frames,
Doors and Sash,
All kinds of Blinds and Shutters,
Brackets and Scrolls sawed to order, Wood-Mouldings of every description always on hand, Turning, Newell Posts, Balisters, &c.

Being situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal it is convenient for shipping to any part of the State. The Senior Partner being a practical Architect and Builder will furnish Plans, Specifications and Detail Drawing for all kinds of buildings.

Orders for work solicited and promptly filled.
April 26:3m.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT
Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.
DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints, Stiffness and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,
and wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C
No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also manufacturers of all kinds of
☞ Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work
October 26, 1yr

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.
SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.
MAKES WASHING A PASTIME
AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL
SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
137 North Third street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 16, 1865.-1yr.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. junel.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL & ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867,
$2,455,855 56.
Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1836, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

Bonuses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil a. Or to any of its agents,

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
323 Walnut Street, (up stairs.)
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
marl5:1yr Bedford, Pa.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.
NEW SPRING STYLES, "OUR OWN MAKE,"

embracing every New and Desirable size, style and Shape of Plain and Trail HOOP SKIRTS,—2, 3 1-4, 2½, 2 3-4, 3, 3 1-4, 3 1-2, 3 2-4 and 4 Yds., round, every length and size Waist; in every respect FIRST QUALITY, and especially adapted to meet the wants of FIRST CLASS and most fashionable Trade.

"Our own make," of Hoop Skirts, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and REALY CHEAPER, than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American Market. They are WARRANTED in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively Sold by Retailers, and every Lady should try them.

Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and see that each Skirt is STAMPED "W. T. HOPKIN'S MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH Streat, PHIL'A." No others are Genuine. A Catalogue containing Style, Size and Retail Prices, sent to any address. A Uniform and Liberal Discount allowed to Dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled.—Wholesale and Retail at Manufactory and Sales-rooms,

No. 628 ARCH Street, PHILAD'A.

☞ Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.
Wm. T. HOPKINS.
March 15, 1867.10mo

NO MORE BALD HEADS!
NO MORE GRAY LOCKS
Dr. LEONS'
ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates Dandruff and Humors, stops the Hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray Locks to their original hue and luxuriance.

It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal. The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZIEGLER & SMITH, SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nov. 16,'67-1yr. 137 North Third St., Phila.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!
A Beautiful Set of Teeth for
TEN DOLLARS!
DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)
DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.

The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.

This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from

Ten to Eighteen Dollars

per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.

☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS.*

This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Silliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hesitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

☞ Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.

H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.
Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,
By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS
inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED
to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. apl19:1y.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2 1866

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never have met them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any one of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for Blackwood, and but EIGHT CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1866. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1865 inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1855 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also *Blackwood* for 1866, for $2.50.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
L. S. Pub. Co., also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price